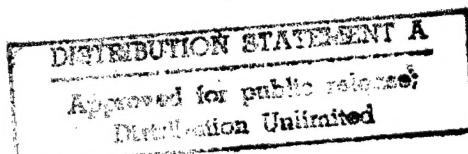


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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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19 January 1984

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. PLANS ON MILITARY COOPERATION WITH JAPAN, SOUTH KOREA CRITICIZED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by V. Dal'nev: "A Dangerous Path"]

[Text] Recently attention given by Washington to the Asiatic-Pacific region has increased perceptibly. This is manifested in particular by U.S. President R. Reagan's recent trip to Japan and South Korea. Results of the American president's trip clearly show that the Washington administration is ready to carry out its plans concerning the use of those two countries as bases for implementing its strategy of confrontation with the USSR and the socialist world. The main objective is to create a new military-political USA-Japan-South Korea structure in which Tokyo and Seoul are called upon to play a more active role.

Reagan did not succeed in hiding his ugly goals under the cover of wordy chaff, which he did not spare in his efforts to appear in the role of a "peacemaker," one that constantly expressed his concern for "progress and prosperity" in Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Only the politically naive could be misled by the president's rhetoric. An active execution of the militaristic course that constitutes a serious threat to peace--this is the true meaning of Reagan's diplomatic maneuvers.

While in Japan, Reagan persistently called on Tokyo to take on a greater "share of the burden" in joint military efforts. It is obvious that he is attempting to broaden his Far Eastern ally's functions in this area. He emphasized that accomplishing this will constitute the "most important contribution" to achieving peace and security in Asia. But what is the Japanese leadership's reaction? What is its position?

The intensification of negative tendencies in Japan's policies was currently given much attention in the Soviet Union. It was noted that efforts are being made to revive Japanese militarism and make it a part of the NATO block's military-political machinery. Recent events show that this appraisal is both correct and timely. Japanese leadership, which likes to emphasize its foreign policy's autonomy, in reality plays up to Washington and helps it carry out its dangerous plans. There are many recent examples of this attitude.

We all know that Japan is almost the only country among closest U.S. allies, including NATO members, that readily expressed its "understanding" of the American aggression against independent Grenada. The unseemly role played by some in Japan in the crude provocation involving a South Korean airplane is also well remembered.

Reagan's visit to Tokyo clearly showed again that Japan's policies are formed based on that country's open consideration of Washington's views. Japan's adherence to "the spirit of Williamsburg," i.e. the Japanese leadership's readiness to play the role of the NATO's Far Eastern flank was confirmed during the visit. It is significant that Y. Nakasone, Japan's prime minister, gave his unconditional support to the U.S. position during talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe as well. In fact, he once again voiced his approval of deploying new American missiles on European continent. He claimed that the talks should not be conducted to the detriment of the Asiatic region, but he fully ignored the USSR's constructive proposals concerning the short-range missiles destruction and--if the agreement is reached--curtailing the deployment of new missiles in the Soviet Union's eastern regions.

It should be mentioned here that Japan, along with South Korea, is assigned the role of a major nuclear base in Asia in Pentagon's plans. Does Japan's leadership give any thought to the fact that by voting to turn Western Europe into the front line for the deployment of missile-nuclear means they involve their own country in the U.S. nuclear policy and make it possible for Washington to undertake similar steps in the Far Eastern region, including Japan as well? After all, Japan and some other countries may then find themselves in a position of Washington's hostages in Asia. Undoubtedly, sensible statesmen in Japan who speak for a strict adherence to three "non-nuclear principles" that were adopted by this country, must stop and think before such a perspective.

Both the U.S. president and Japan's prime minister spoke extensively about their efforts to achieve peace and disarmament. It is well known what Reagan means by that. It is surely understood in Tokyo as well that it is an impossible task to contribute to halting the armaments race and to disarmament with just verbal declarations. It is even more unlikely that these goals will be achieved when steps are taken that actually contribute to a growing tension.

Judging by the results of talks that took place in Tokyo, there was full unanimity and mutual understanding between both parties concerning military issues. Of course, the main objective of the talks was "to hold back" the USSR, as it is customary to say in Washington. After his talks with Reagan, Nakasone proudly announced that "the Japanese-American understanding in the area of security" (read: the two countries' military alliance) "a basis for peace," and that, supposedly, this statement applies to all of the Far East, rather than only to Japan. Japan's readiness to increase the effectiveness of the mutual military agreement was emphasized as well. Care was taken to give substance to such statements even before the American guest arrived in

Tokyo--a new step was taken to share Japanese military technology with the United States, as specified in a special official agreement. Of course, the visit itself could not end without the Japanese party expressing its desire to increase Japan's military potential.

The unanimity displayed by both parties is a logical result of the "axiom" adopted by Japanese leadership to the effect that a military alliance with the United States is the basis of Japan's security. However, the interpretation of the alliance's area of influence keeps changing noticeably, which cannot be considered a positive development for Pacific region countries. Let us remember that when the Japanese-American "security agreement" was concluded, persistent efforts took place to show that the document concerned only Japan and the United States. But later it turned out that in addition to the two countries it concerns the whole Far Eastern region as well. Currently efforts are made to broaden the military alliance's area of influence even more by including in it almost all of the Pacific Ocean's western part. Tokyo's commitment to ensure the "defense" of maritime communications within a radius of 1,000 miles from Japan is a tangible evidence of those efforts.

This is not all, however. It should not be forgotten that there are recent signs of plans for creating a considerable military-political alignment patterned on the NATO in the Pacific Ocean region. It stands to reason that the American president called for "developing" the Japanese-American alliance into the "Pacific Ocean alliance" during the talks in Japan, according to the press. The alliance already has a "triangular" shape for its base: Washington-Seoul-Tokyo, and there is an apparent intention to include the region's other countries as well.

Asia's countries, including Japan's neighbors, many times expressed their fears concerning this country's increasing militaristic tendencies and its desire to broaden the influence area of its military alliance with the United States. The results of talks that took place during Reagan's visit to Tokyo increase those countries' concern. Thus, protestations that Japan will never become a significant military power become even more untenable. After all, in reality, the matters are progressing in this very direction. This process, as well as steps toward Japan's more active role in the Washington block's policies constitute an additional destabilizing element in the Asiatic-Pacific Ocean region's situation.

It is doubtful that the full approval of the Reagan administration's policy concerning Southeastern Asia, Middle East, Central America, etc., expressed by Prime Minister Y. Nakasone, will bring Japan tangible political dividends. The prime minister's assessment of the Korean peninsula's situation will not contribute to Japan's improved international standing either.

The question arises: what is really behind Japan's full and unconditional support of the U.S. foreign policy, fulfillment of Washington's intentions in Asia in practical terms, and the country's military buildup that will turn it into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier"--the course stated by the prime minister with such a determination?

Certain groups in Japan are impressed by the aggressive course taken by the U.S. administration. They joyously embraced a convenient pretext--Washington's "pressure" on Japan--to do what they dreamed of doing for a long time now, i.e., to force the country's military buildup.

It may also be possible that the prime minister hopes to create an image of himself as a "strong leader," who is able to finally bring up Japan's political standing in the international arena to match its economic power. Tokyo seems to believe that many-sided strengthening of the alliance with the United States will help accomplish this goal. However, the question about achieving the stated goal remains open today. It may be already assumed with a considerable certainty that in the future, when the U.S. presidential election draws nearer. Japan will be asked by its partner from across the ocean to present more and more fresh proofs of its loyalty, even if it is not consistent with Japan's own interests!

It would seem that Japan, as any other country, should be interested in creating an atmosphere of trust in its region and establishing relations with its neighbors that would be in accordance with this atmosphere. Japan likes to speak about the importance of its relations with the Soviet Union and its readiness to develop good relations. However, there is an impression that Japanese leadership does not care much for supporting its statements with deeds. Obviously, at present it favors solidarity with Washington's anti-Soviet strategy and creation of artificial roadblocks on the path of improving Soviet-Japanese relations.

A parallel comes to mind. The United States deliberately preaches a false idea that only after American "Pershings" and other airborne missiles are deployed can agreements with the Soviet Union concerning nuclear weapons in Europe take place. That is, it wants to begin "constructive" talks only after the situation is strained to the utmost. It seems that Japan believes that it is possible to use the following tactics: first deteriorate relations with the Soviet Union and then figure out how to improve them. It is obvious how fallacious and hopeless is this approach.

The Soviet Union spoke and continues to speak for establishing true good-neighbor relations with Japan. However, both sides have to make efforts to have such relations. So far, it does not seem that Japan is doing its part.

9959
CSO: 1807/65

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. CRITICIZED FOR NOT CONTRIBUTING TO UNESCO COMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 11, Nov 83 pp 69-70

[Article by Sergey Runov, special ZHURNALIST correspondent: "During World Communications Year"]

[Excerpt] WCY [World Communications Year] has stimulated completion of a united worldwide communications network, which has become one more step on the road to a new international information procedure. The most important measure undertaken in the Soviet Union within the framework of the International Year of Communications was the 4th session of the Intergovernmental Council on the International Program for the Development of Communications [MPRK] of UNESCO.

"To say that the MPRK is well known throughout the world would be an exaggeration.... Although it would be useful and even necessary to make it more well known, the best advertisement for MPRK will be successful work on the part of PANA [Pan African News Agency] or any information center." (From a report by Gerard Boll, spokesman for the General Director of UNESCO and deputy for communications matters, concerning execution of the program for the period after the third session of the council.)

PANA, the Pan-African News Agency which was created with the direct backing of the MPRK in May 1983, announced that its task was to "act in such a way that the news would serve the cause of peace between governments and the cause of peace in Africa...." The work of this and other regional associations of news agencies, such as the countries of Latin America (ALASEI) [expansion unknown] and Asia and the Pacific Ocean (OANA) [Organization of Asian News Agencies], whose projects have been endorsed in due course by MPRK, are weighty arguments on behalf of the International Program for the Development of Communications. Indeed, under its aegis in March of this year experiments were conducted, resulting in 25 African, Asian and Arab countries starting to regularly share in television news by using artificial satellites.

MPRK was established by a resolution of the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference (Belgrade, September-October 1980) in order to "expand collaboration and help in the area of development of infrastructures of communications and to bridge the gap that exists in this area between different countries." It was called "to become an integral part of these efforts which are undertaken for the sake of establishing a new, more fair and effective procedure for news and communications."

Management of program development and execution and also mobilization and distribution of financial resources that have been collected is delegated to the MPRK Intergovernmental Council. It is composed of representatives from 35 countries--UNESCO members chosen at the General Conference. States who are UNESCO members do not have their own representatives on the MPRK council can send observers to all council meetings or to those of its auxiliary organs. The chairman of the Intergovernmental Council of the MPRK is Gunnar Garbo (Norway) and vice-chairmanships are held by representatives from India, Mexico and Iraq. Representatives of Benin, the USSR, the United States and Nigeria serve as members of the presidium.

UNESCO General Director Amadou Makhtar M'Bow (Senegal) has placed a secretariat at the disposal of the Intergovernmental Council, headed by the MPRK director who is appointed upon recommendation by the council, responsible for carrying out the program. Sarat Amunugama (Sri Lanka) currently holds this position.

MPRK founders have primarily taken it upon themselves to help governments and individual regions to reveal their needs and to develop plans for the development of communications. Preference is given to projects promoting the gathering, holding and dissemination of information in developing countries. In this regard, those systems and technologies that promote self-sufficiency and improve the contribution to national development are particularly significant: they facilitate access to the newest achievements in science and technology, they are more adapted to local conditions, they do not copy already existing models in industrially developed countries, and they make it possible to fight poverty, illness and economic backwardness.

However, MPRK is not limited to trying to improve and balance merely technological potential. The training of a work force of journalists, editors and technical specialists is considered the major prerequisite for the creation of independent national information systems.

MPRK is called upon to render its help in answer to requests of the most interested countries, without damaging their freedom to make their own decisions. A special account has been opened for financing program projects; voluntary contributions are made to it. Moreover, MPRK has been given 1.7 million dollars from the UNESCO budget to set things going. The sum total of contributions to the program fund now stands at approximately 5 million dollars which, however, is obviously not enough to meet the needs of developing countries.

Emphasizing the seriousness of the problem of resources for MPRK, the UNESCO general director said at the opening of the first session of the Intergovernmental Council: "It is difficult for me to imagine that an international society which has unanimously admitted the danger of the rift in the area of communications and no less unanimously decided to help to eliminate it by founding the IPDC (MPRK) is not providing the program with the means which allow it to achieve its stated aims."

Meanwhile up to this time not one dollar, mark or pound sterling has been deposited in the MPRK account by the United States, the FRG or Great Britain.

Moreover, in the course of the operation of the Intergovernmental Program Council a dangerous tendency was revealed on the part of several Western nations to place the MPRK under their authority and change it from an instrument of help into a weapon of pressure on developing nations. This is borne out by their attempts to obtain broader representation for themselves in the ruling organ of the program--the Intergovernmental Council--and their attempts to legalize penetration of major amounts of monopolistic capital into the MPRK and to impose unacceptable aid conditions on developing countries through the private sector.

Through mutual efforts, socialist and developing countries are counteracting Western pressure, and on the whole are keeping MPRK operations on a positive course, actively supporting it not just with words but by action. For example, the Soviet Union contributed 500,000 rubles, or approximately 673,900 dollars to the program account, and in consideration of the fact that almost three-fourths of requests made to MPRK were intended for the training of national specialists they decided: to give 50 grants every year (total sum 1.5 million dollars) for the training of envoys to developing countries. Considering that high tariffs are a serious obstacle to the dissemination of information from developing countries, the USSR has established a special preferential tariff for these countries using a two-way communications channel. And in April of this year a Soviet Committee for an International Program of Communications Development was founded.

In recognition of the important role of our government in the MPRK, the decision was made to hold the fourth and next session of the Intergovernmental Council of the MPRK in our country. The session was held from the 5th to the 12th of September in the hospitable city of Tashkent, observing its 2000th anniversary this year--a city which personifies the connection between the past and the present.

This message was announced at the opening of the Tashkent session by Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary to the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and Member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Sh. R. Rashidov. In his speech, "Information--Serving Peace and the Progress of Nations," he stressed that "an equal exchange of news between nations is possible only when the informational sovereignty of all countries is guaranteed." USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the USSR Commission on UNESCO Affairs V. F. Stukalin spoke convincingly on the specific and significant aid given by our government to developing countries, within the framework of the MPRK as well as outside of it. These speeches predetermined to a certain degree the business-like character of the discussion of the 3-year experience of MPRK activity--one of the important points on the agenda for the plenary meetings.

What information will be disseminated across national boundaries tomorrow? In what language? When, finally, will developing nations begin to speak out in the international arena with their own voices? There are still many problems. The opinions voiced by delegates of a number of countries evidenced this.

The further successful functioning of the MPRK largely depends on resources, but certain developed countries, particularly the United States, are ignoring

the special fund for the program. A great hindrance to increased effectiveness of international aid to developing countries is the arms race, which uses up more than 600 billion dollars every year. Even an insignificant portion of this sum would be enough to meet the needs of developing countries for communications facilities (V. Vurdak, GDR).

Certain countries are pursuing their political goals by ignoring the centralized system for carrying out MPRK projects. They only want to give aid to those who are ready to take their conditions. This is incompatible with basic MPRK positions. Including the private sector in the process of rendering aid is a manifestation of capitalist ideology (I. Nashsimento, Guyana).

The United States used every means to stifle the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua, beginning with armed provocations and ending with an information blockade. American mass information facilities unfurled an unbridled campaign of lies and slander, crudely distorting events taking place within the country and ignoring its achievements. Voice of America has taken part in this campaign, as well as 5 other radio stations placed in governments near Nicaragua by the CIA (Kh. Gevara, Nicaragua).

Speaking at the plenary session on 8 September UNESCO General Director A. M. M'Bow noted that he considers the support expressed at Tashkent on behalf of many delegations for the goals and tasks of MPRK very important, particularly now that the world is going through difficult times.

During the work of two committees at the session, questions of financing and popularizing MPRK were considered, 28 regional and national projects for the development of communications systems in Asian, African and Latin American countries were approved, and at the concluding plenary session a report was given reflecting the discussion of the agenda.

Session participants rejected attempts by the U.S. delegation to cast a shadow on our country and to subject the Intergovernmental Council of the MPRK to polemics concerning the CIA-inspired flight intended for provocation of the South Korean airliner, rudely invading USSR air space. Head of the Soviet delegation and Deputy General Director of TASS A. A. Krasikov reasonable evaluated the hypocritical pronouncements on this theme as an attempt to bring the spirit of the "cold war" to the work of the session and to start a political discussion on questions having no relation to the program and in this way to cover up American reluctance to render real aid to developing countries through MPRK. As was noted at the meeting, this was essentially the only and negative U.S. "contribution" made at the Tashkent meeting.

At the concluding press conference, Deputy General Director of UNESCO G. Bolla expressed satisfaction in the fact that attempts to bring about a crisis at the session were successfully averted and that on the whole it passed in a constructive atmosphere.

"...The first practical steps of MPRK are called upon to promote affirmation of the principles of equal rights and mutual

respect for all governments..., the eradication of spiritual colonialism, and the rendering of specific aid to countries who have become free...." (From the welcome by the USSR Council of Ministers to participants at the 4th Session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Program for Communications Development of UNESCO).

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12262

CSO: 1830/137

INTERNATIONAL

USSR CONTRIBUTION TO UNESCO STUDY OF CENTRAL ASIA CHRONICLED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNNYE NAUKI in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 83 (signed to press 17 Oct 83) pp 152-155.

[Article by M. Gromova, Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "International Study of Central Asian Cultures"]

[Text] At the initiative of Soviet orientalists a project for the study of civilizations of Central Asia was made a part of the UNESCO program in 1966. Work under this project continues today, and on a scale and in ways which could hardly have been foreseen a decade and a half ago. The International Association for the Study of Central Asian Cultures has been established. Fundamental works are being produced within the framework of this project, including the "History of the Civilizations of Central Asia." In the first phase of the project's implementation scholars of four nations--Afghanistan, India, Pakistan and the USSR--were the main participants, whereas scientists from a dozen nations of Asia, Europe and America are collaborating in the work today.

Let us begin by explaining that participants in the UNESCO project agreed to define Central Asia as the region which includes Eastern Iran, Mongolia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Northern India, the western regions of China, Soviet Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Buryatia and Tuva. The peoples of these countries have closely related cultures. The peoples of Central Asia have made a great historical contribution to world culture. It was not only and not so much these factors which made the UNESCO project a vital one, however. The growing importance of Central Asian studies and international collaboration in this field are a result of those enormous revolutionary and progressive advances which have been made and which are being made in the countries of this area.

Initially, the UNESCO project was limited to the study of the culture, art, philosophy and science of the peoples in the region in antiquity and the Middle Ages. National scientific information centers were created in the countries participating in the project, including the Committee for the Study of the Civilizations of Central Asia under the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs. A series of international meetings, symposiums and conferences played a significant role in the setting up of the project: on the coordination of archeological studies, on the culture of the Kush era, on the art of the Timurid Period, on the development of thinking in the area, on the determination of the contribution made by the peoples of Central Asia to world science, and others.

An international conference on the social and cultural development of the Central Asian countries in the contemporary era, held in Ashkhabad in 1972, was an important phase in the work performed on the UNISCO project. The enlargement of the project's subject matter and time limits permitted it to become more comprehensive and interdisciplinary. It became possible to develop international co-operation not only among specialists on antiquity and the Middle Ages, but also among scholars studying problems of the contemporary development of countries and peoples in the area--historians, economists, sociologists, philologists and students of culture.

In 1973 the International Association for the Study of Central Asian Cultures (IASCAC) was established under UNESCO. In accordance with its charter this non-governmental scientific organization has the following main objectives:

--to encourage the study of the cultures of Central Asian peoples, including their history and ethnic origin, literature, languages, art, philosophy, the history of their scientific development, social and economic development from ancient times to the present;

--to plan and coordinate the studies of the Central Asian cultures, including joint archeological excavations, ethnographic and linguistic research conducted within the framework of international collaboration among scholars;

--to develop international exchanges, scientific and cultural cooperation by organizing meetings of the experts, conducting international symposiums and conferences and exchanging scientific information and literature;

--to provide assistance to scientific institutes and centers specializing in the study and popularization of the Central Asian cultures;

--to help disseminate information on the civilization of the Central Asian peoples and their contribution to the development of world science and culture by publishing materials and the results of studies conducted under the auspices of the Association.

The creation of IASCAC placed collaboration among the experts in this field onto a permanent basis, strengthened the organizational machinery for collaboration and made possible a considerable expansion of the number of participants.¹

Academician B. Gafurov, who made an enormous contribution to the development of international collaboration among orientalists, was the first president of the association. Following his death in 1977 M. Asimov, president of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, as well as a prominent expert on the history of the philosophy of Central Asian peoples, was elected to the post.

The Soviet Committee for the Study of Central Asia (SKITsTsA), established under the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR

1. Individual scientists as well as research centers may be members of the association. Representatives of scientific institutions of Afghanistan, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Iran, China, Mongolia, Pakistan, the USSR and the USA are presently members of ISCAC.

Commission for UNESCO Affairs in 1974, provides for the participation of scholars of the USSR in IASCAC and in UNESCO's Central Asian project. It includes orientalists, historians, ethnographers, culture, art and literary scholars and linguists--workers of the nation's scientific research institutes and higher educational institutions engaged in the study of various aspects of the history and culture of the Central Asian peoples.

At the committee's initiative the Information and Documentation Center for IASCAC was set up in Moscow. This center, which functions under the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, began publishing (with financial support from UNESCO) the "Informational Bulletin of the International Association for the Study of Central Asian Cultures."² Professor A.Kh. Dani, first vice president of ISCAC, has issued the magazine JOURNAL OF CENTRAL ASIA in Islamabad since 1978. A series of UNESCO books on the culture and art of the Central Asian peoples met with interest on the part of the readers, and not just the experts.

Representative international scientific meetings are regularly conducted under IASCAC and UNESCO auspices. A symposium on "Production and Consumption Types of Economies During the Neolithic Period in the Area of Central Asia" (Dushanbe) and a seminar on the Kush studies (Kabul) were held in 1982, for example. Next year it is planned to hold an international conference on "Historical and Cultural Processes in Central Asia During the Millennium 800-1800."

The experience acquired in collaborating in an atmosphere of serious academic endeavor and mutual respect has permitted participants in the UNESCO project to begin creating the fundamental international "History of the Central Asian Civilizations" (consisting of 6 volumes and 9 books). The main goal of the work is to objectively show the role of the Central Asian peoples in the history of mankind and their contribution to world culture.

The international editing committee for the "History" has established the editorial boards for the individual volumes and their authors. Outlines of the first three volumes, which cover the period from antiquity to 750 A.D., have been approved. The manuscript of the first volume is being edited, the text of the second volume has now been basically completed, and the authors have begun working on the third volume. Soviet scholars are taking an active part in the creation of the "History," as both authors and editors.

The compilation of outlines of the volumes is an important stage in the preparation of the "History." These outlines are discussed at international conferences. Soviet participants in the discussions maintain that certain basic methodological principles be followed in the collective work:

--consideration of the history of Central Asia not from the narrow standpoint of the history of dynasties, wars and conquests, but as a history of the peoples themselves--creators of the civilization;

--the demonstration primarily of that which united these peoples and not what divided them;

2. It has been published semi-annually by the "Nauka" publishing house since 1981 in the Russian and English languages.

--the focusing of special attention on all forms of social progress and demonstration of the progressive nature of the historical development;

----the most extensive illumination of the history of the struggle waged by the peoples for their national and social liberation.

Finally, the presentation of the history of the peoples in the area discussed must clearly manifest an objective system for dividing world history into periods.

The work must also take into account extremely important archeological discoveries of recent years, which have frequently totally altered our concept of the history of a specific period. These include paleolithic monuments in the northern part of India and in the Ganges river valley; the site of the ancient city of A-Hanum in northern Afghanistan, where a Greek city from the time of Alexander the Great is being studied; the necropolis of a family of tribal leaders (2nd century B.C.) located at the site of the ancient city of Till-tepe in northern Afghanistan, where several thousand highly-artistic items of precious metal have been found; and monuments of the "proto-urbanistic" culture of the Bronze Age in southern Turkmenia (2nd millennium B.C.).

As M. Asimov, president of IASCAC, has stressed, this work "must demonstrate a spirit of unity, a spirit of true cooperation. The creation of the "History of the Civilizations of Central Asia" and the development of these civilizations in today's world are a component of the continuing material and spiritual progress of the peoples inhabiting the region and proof of the possibility and the need for friendship among peoples."³

3. "Informational Bulletin of ISCAC," Issue 1, 1981, p. 4.

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INTERNATIONAL

AFGHAN MEASURES TO CARE FOR WAR ORPHANS DESCRIBED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 83 p 5

[Article by G. Ustinov, IZVESTIYA correspondent in Kabul: "From the Afghan Notebook: A Gift of a New Future"]

[Text] This must have been the smallest family in Afghanistan. It consisted of only two persons: dekhkanin Muhammed and his 13 years old son Amir. The mistress of the house died when the boy was 5 years old. The father did not remarry. Every day he spent a whole day working on the tiny family farm or in his orchard. The son stayed at home. He took care of their goat and hen, swept the floor, washed the dishes, and when he got older, he learned to do the laundry and cook. He had enough time for all these activities because he did not go to school. There was not one teacher, not one literate mullah for 100 miles in any direction from their kishlak, lost in the northern Balkh province.

They lived less than modestly. But Muhammed's greedy relatives glanced at them with envy: there are only two of them, but they have a house, an orchard, and a farm. Soon Muhammed was called to the army to defend the revolution.

At that time the whole district was under the rule of dushman. One day soldier Muhammed received a 3-day furlough. With great difficulty, taking secret routes and travelling only at night, he made it home. Neighbors found out about it. No sooner had the father and the son sat down at the table that was festive for the occasion, when bandits entered the house. I will not talk about things they did to the soldier. I will just mention that everything took place right in front of the son.

This is how Afghanistan acquired another orphan.

The undeclared war against the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] provoked and inspired by the enemies of April revolution, deprived many Afghan children of their families. As a rule, those children are sons and daughters of party members, village activists, and defenders of the revolution, as well as teachers, physicians, and mullahs who were for the republic. The enemy's blows are mainly directed against such people. Paid assassins come into their houses at night, leaving behind sorrow, blood, and tears.

Naturally, the state does not leave the ravaged families without any help. Children of those that were killed are given an allowance which is paid until they come of age. Orphaned homes are the first to receive food gifts, fuel, clothes, and shoes from special funds. It is touching how colleagues from work and service care for families of their fallen friends.

However, all this is not enough, especially when children are left all alone. Should they be put into a children's home? But there were no such establishments in Afghanistan. This means that there are no educators, facilities, or organizational experience. In the past the orphan had only one way to go. He became servant of the village dukhan owner. This meant years of hard work for a piece of bread, without any kind of a payment, without education, and without a future.

Of course, the republic cannot condone this way of solving the problem. Afghan chekists were first to start working on the problem. About 3 years ago they built in the center of Kabul a small children's home for "their" children and called it Vatan--Homeland. They asked Makhbuba Karmal, the republic's well known social activist and wife of the NDPA [National-Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee secretary to become the home's director.

"I accepted a group of 14 children," Comrade M. Karmal told me." I remember very well three little girls from Kandagar--Zarguna, Dzhamilya, and Shugufa, who were at the top of our list. They were tearful and scared at the time. Now they are our pride. They are our best students and teacher helpers.

"At first," continues M. Karmal, "only sons and daughters of chekists were admitted to Vatan. However, the "departmental" principle soon had to be abandoned. The rumor about the first children's home in Afghanistan quickly spread all over the republic. Secretaries of provincial party committees, governors, and commanders of the Afghan army units who came to Kabul to attend important meetings began to bring along children of their fallen comrades.

"For example, 2 years ago, a very nice man, a major from Mazari-Sharif, which is in the center of the Balkh province, brought 13-year old Amir, son of a soldier killed by dushmans. How could we have said "no" to him? Or, from one Kabul family where all are alive and in good health, a 14 years old girl came to us: "My father wants me to get married. Is it all right if I stay here?" How can you say "no" to such a request?"

Several times the KHAD (state security service) employees brought orphans from dushman families. Concerning this matter a decision was adopted once and for all: children do not answer for their parents. In one word, before those in charge of the children's home could turn around their Vatan was inhabited by pupils of all kinds of the origin. Since all 300 places in the home were taken, there was only one way out: to keep building.

Thus, a complex of 3-story contemporary buildings in which Vatan found its new accomodations appeared in Kabul's northwestern suburb. A total of 500 school age children live and go to school there. A nursery and a kindergarten were established in the children's home's old building. Vatan admits orphaned little ones starting with 2-month-old babies. Children come here from the most remote corners of the country, little provincial towns and far-away villages. In addition to family warmth and the feeling of comfort and safety they acquire a new future as well.

In Vatan 2 I found the boy Amir from Balkh. He became an altogether different person. In school he is one of the best students, and in the pioneer troop he is one of the favorite leaders. Amir did not only learn to read and write, but found out about such things as soccer and movies. His library reading record lists hundreds of books. There is an electronic watch on his hand: a thing unheard of for a kishlak boy. He brought it from his first trip abroad. Last summer he and 300 of his comrades spent time in a pioneer camp not far from Dushanbe, where everybody received gifts of books and a watch. Amir knows exactly what he will do when he grows up--he will be a doctor, even though the road to fulfilling his dream is still very long. This 16-year old boy is only in the third grade.

In addition to having access to beautiful classrooms, dormitories, a well-stocked cafeteria and a tastefully arranged library, big and little Vatan residents can take advantage of industrial shops, an orchard, a garden measuring 100 square hectares, as well as a club which has 10 different interest groups. This is why the kids here know more and are able to do more than their peers. The country's most interesting people come to Vatan all the time. They are heroes of the revolution, writers, artists, and performers. This is why boys and girls living in the children's house have a broader world-view than many of their peers.

Vatan drastically changes lives of children who come to live there. Sometimes this concerns their families as well. A year ago chekist Bokhar's widow came to Vatan from the city of Kunduz with her three little children. Her husband was treacherously murdered. Only 23 years old, she looked like an old woman from grief and hopelessness. A decision was made to admit her together with her little ones to the children's home. She worked there on the night duty, as a nanny and a maid. She brightened up considerably after a year in Vatan.

Where do pupils go after they have said goodbye to Vatan? This year the children's home released its first group into the world. Eighteen oldest pupils entered the Kabul Polytechnic Institute's workers' department. Why did they not go straight to college? There is only a 8-grade school in Vatan. The 10-grade school will open in a year or two. Also, the workers' department provides a place in a dormitory and a scholarship for its students. In addition, 32 pupils went to study in a technical school.

Of course, each child has different needs and likes different things. Some prefer not to spend all of their young years sitting behind the desk. They want to start an independent life earlier instead. In such cases many avenues are open to Vatan pupils. Girls learn the basics of sowing and carpet-making, while boys learn joiner's trade, metal work, and stone carving. These blue-collar occupations are both prestigious and well paid in Afghanistan.

Youths from Vatan are welcome everywhere. They are well-behaved, possess considerable knowledge, are able to live in a collective, and, for their age, have considerable social work experience. Those youths will also continue to have an important friend--the children's home collective. In the Kabul's technical school there is a shortage of schoolbooks and teaching materials, and the dormitory is crowded. Vatan made a decision: the kids may continue to study in the technical school, while living in the children's home. They are helped in obtaining schoolbooks and notebooks by the children's home, and young people were firmly told: "you can always count on our help."

This is what Vatan is all about. It is one of the main striking and wonderful manifestations of the DRA and the NDPA new social policy. There is a good reason why the children's home has such a lofty and symbolic name--the Homeland.

It is often said that one swallow does not make a summer. However, this proverb does not apply to our case. This spring I spent some time in a boarding school for children of fallen defenders of the revolution in Kandagar. It is modelled after the Kabul children's home, although it is smaller. In some cities of the republic local hotels are used for children's homes. Children living there are brought up by their mothers but provided with material and other state assistance.

Even though it is difficult for the struggling young republic in the situation of an undeclared war, it persists in fighting against children's homelessness and lack of child care. Let every fledgling who fell out of its destroyed nest have a chance to spread its wings and fly when he is ready. Let every Afshan child know that he has a homeland.

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INTERNATIONAL

CAIRO CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by Leonid Pavlov: "An Encounter After Seven Years"]

[Text] In the Arab Republic of Egypt our own correspondent Leonid Pavlov began work. Today we are publishing his report from Cairo.

Cairo, 1976.... "Infitakh," the "open-door" policy, is gathering strength. The influx of foreign capital into the country has begun. True, foreign capital has not been invested in the industrial sphere of the economy of Egypt as the government would like, but in the most lucrative sectors; for example, the construction of hotels, considering that Egypt is a country of well-developed tourism.

...And now a new encounter with the Egyptian capital. An encounter after seven years. The Aeroflot airplane landed at the Cairo International Airport late at night. We are driving through nocturnal Cairo. One of the regions of the Egyptian capital is left behind, Heliopolis, the central terminal.

We drive along the overhead highway into Zamalek and we begin to push our way; precisely, push our way, through an array of "sleeping" motor vehicles. What then will it be tomorrow?...

And now the Egyptian capital awakened. What is it that attracts attention at once? The large number of elevated highways. Forming intricate interlacings, they hang over the streets of the capital. In today's Cairo, where traffic jams are a frequent and general occurrence, the elevated highways at least somewhat relieve the streets of Cairo. I remember seven years ago altogether there was one elevated highway; and at that, unfinished, above Zamalek.

Daytime Cairo looks like a vast construction site. Skyscrapers, already rickety while still under construction, are everywhere; in Zamalek, in Giza, in Shubra, in Mokhandessin and in other regions. Offices, living accommodations, and branch banks, whose great necessity appeared in the past few years, are being built. But the housing problem, as before, remains one of the most acute. There are apartments in houses which are privately owned. But the cost

of them is such that it takes your breath away and they are inaccessible to Egyptians with middle incomes.

The construction of houses is a lucrative business. In an attempt to "economize" on capital investments and recover outlay expenses and make profits more quickly, the builders engage in various devices; they turn to questionable contractors, they use poor quality materials, they erect skyscrapers on a foundation that was designed for only three- or four-story houses. Quite often these "houses on sand" collapse, people buried under their debris. Recently, for this reason, the governor of the capital's region of Giza seized the building site of 60 residential buildings.

In various regions of the capital new blocks of buildings are being built at the expense of the government and satellite cities are growing around them. Nevertheless the shortage of living accommodations in Cairo alone amounts to one million apartments, according to reports of the local press. The government of Egypt has developed a program, designed up to the year 2000, which provides for the construction of three million apartments. However, taking into account the present rate of growth of the population which amounts to 2.7 percent per year, as written in the newspaper AL-AHRAM, the construction of more than four million apartments is needed.

Other problems of an economic character stand before the country. First and foremost the deficit in the balance of payments relates to these. This deficit, as announced by the Minister of Economics and Foreign Trade of the ARE [Arab Republic of Egypt] Mustafa Taufik as-Said, is the result of the disparity between economic growth, which amounts to 6 percent in industry and 1 percent in agriculture, and the growth of imports, which on the average is 30 to 35 percent annually. According to him, several changes have been introduced in the economic system which was formed after 1974, which last year allowed the deficit in the balance of payments to be lowered from 1.8 billion Egyptian pounds to 1.3 billion.

Another aspect of the Egyptian economy, the "open-door" policy, resulted in the overstocking of the market with foreign goods while the products of Egyptian firms do not find a market. The temptation to profit from the import of foreign products incites owners to various violations of the law. Evasion of payment of taxes and customs duties, schemes, forgeries and false invoices became quite a frequent occurrence. Only in September of this year the Cairo papers reported that 36 millionaires who grew rich during the years of the "infitakh" policy were caught in shady financial transactions.

Many of Egypt's economic developments depend on foreign financial assistance. As the newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM wrote: From 1 January 1974 up to 30 June 1983 Egypt received from foreign sources 13 billion Egyptian pounds, of which more than 80 percent was received in the form of credit and the remainder in the form of uncompensated aid. In spite of this only 17 percent of the credit and approximately as much of the uncompensated aid is directed toward the industrial sectors of the economy. The state sector plays an important role in the economic life of Egypt, which pushed the industrial output to 5 billion 79 million Egyptian pounds in the 1982-83 fiscal year which ended on 30 June of the

current year. At the same time the private sector's output amounted to 2 billion 245 million pounds.

The money transfers of Egyptians who work abroad (3.5 million people) constitute an important contribution to the state budget of the country. In June 1983 alone they transferred 115.2 million Egyptian pounds to Egyptian banks, which exceeds the indicator of the corresponding period in preceding years. True, the transfers of Egyptians from abroad do supplement the state budget and those who initiate them do lower to some degree the severity of the unemployment problem in Egypt (two million people). On the other side of the coin is the fact that the most qualified experts, of whom Egypt itself is in need, go abroad in search of proper earnings.

The activity of branches of foreign banks, which were opened after the announcement of the "open door" policy, caused well-founded anxiety in economic circles of Egypt. As the newspaper AL-AHALI wrote, foreign banks which are operating in Egypt export profits from the country in proportions which sometimes exceed their fixed capital. For example, the English bank "Lloyds International," which began to operate in Egypt with a beginning capital of 2.56 million dollars transferred over 6 million dollars to its London branch. The American "Citibank," which began its operation in Egypt with a capital of 2.55 million dollars, transferred more than 4 million dollars abroad and "American Express," which had a beginning capital equal to 2.5 million dollars transferred more than 7 million dollars abroad up to the end of 1981. In view of this the central currency-financial administration of the ARE demanded the creation of a special department of control and verification through the Central Bank of Egypt. Its goal is the prevention of similar operations which are damaging the economy of the country.

Cairo, as in all Egypt, continues to live under conditions of emergency status, which was introduced in October 1981 after the assassination of President Sadat. The increased details of army and police, which it is possible to see by buildings of government establishments and by foreign embassies testifies to the existence of this emergency status. The opposition parties demand revocation of this emergency status. However, at the beginning of October of the current year the People's Assembly of the ARE considered it necessary to approve a bill that extends the emergency status one more year. At the same time the supreme legislative organ of the ARE voted for the repeal of the "Law concerning the protection of national unity" and for the insertion of changes in the "Law concerning moral values" which were passed in 1977 and 1980 respectively and served as an instrument of persecution of the opposition and suppression of all heretics in the time of President Sadat.

..Cairo after seven years. The same with its southern color and swinging life, not falling silent until far into the night with an abundance of advertising, with the cordiality and good-naturedness of the Egyptians. But at the same time it is different, having matured in seven years, with problems noticeable to the eye and others hidden from it. Like each encounter with an old acquaintance, new encounter with the Egyptian capital radiates pleasant feelings, resurrecting memories and giving growth to hopes.

INTERNATIONAL

DPRK ACHIEVEMENTS WITH BLOC AID CONTRASTED WITH S. KOREAN FAILURES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by I. Laptev, V. Razubayev and A. Sheludko, special correspondents for PRAVDA, P'yongyang--Moscow: "They Raised It from Ruins--Travel Notes"]

[Excerpt] In the decade after the war, the USSR, sometimes limiting its own needs, provided the DPRK with free aid, allocating about 300 million rubles for elimination of the consequences of the aggression and helped restore and build a number of enterprises, including the Sunhun Hydroelectric Power Station, a metallurgical combine in Ch'ongjin, a steel casting plant in Kimch'aek, the Nam'po Ferrous-Metals Plant, the P'yongyang Textile Combine, a fish canning plant in Sinuiju, the Wonsan Meat Combine.... Bulgaria took part in building plants for making crates, parquet and bricks, Hungary--tools and paints, the GDR--electrical-equipment and reinforced-concrete components, Poland--locomotive and railroad-car repair, while the PRC helped restore an enamelware plant, railroad bridges, tracks and depots and Czechoslovakia--a machine-tool plant and a hydroelectric power station.

The vital importance of these installations to the DPRK will be clear if it is stated that the large industrial enterprises restored, modernized and built in the postwar period with the cooperation of the USSR (more than 60 of them) today alone provide 63 percent of all the electric power produced in the republic, 33 percent of the steel, 11 percent of cast iron, 38 percent of rolled ferrous metals, 50 percent of petroleum products, 42 percent of iron ore....

Of course, the economy still has more than enough problems and difficulties. As pointed out at the 6th KWP Congress, it is necessary to expand all-round scientific research, to raise the technical level of the national economy to the level of developed countries, to carry out comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, to greatly expand the capacities of the extractive and processing industry and to include new reserves for increasing grain yields. The comrades remembered that after the American aggression it was even difficult to find a gram of cement, a hundred whole bricks or a ton of metal suitable for use. Today the DPRK not only provides its own basic needs but even supplies other countries with many kinds of raw and other materials. And more and more at that. Thus, the mutually beneficial trade between the USSR and the DPRK in the past decade doubled, amounting in 1982 to 681 million rubles.

At the Taejan Heavy Machine-Building Plant and the R'yonson Bearing Plant, at the 8-kilometer Nam'po Dam and the Sokch'iri Cooperative and at the State University and the People's Study Palace in P'yongyang--it is possible to be convinced everywhere: the DPRK is now successfully resolving many economic and scientific-technical problems.

The volume of industrial production in the years of the people's government has grown more than 400-fold, including almost fourfold in the last decade. Grain harvests have increased almost fivefold. The well-being of the people has improved significantly. Even in the '70s, the real income of workers and employees grew 2.2-fold and that of kolkhoz farmers--2.3 fold. All kinds of study and medical services are now free. Before liberation, not a single VUZ existed, now there are more than 180 of them. Secondary education is compulsory for everyone. There are 23 physicians for every 10,000 persons of the population. Cholera, typhoid fever, encephalitis, distomiasis, measles and other infectious diseases have been completely eliminated. Per-capita national income in 1975 exceeded 1,000 dollars and in 1979--1,900 dollars.

Is this much or little. South Korea is contiguous. Let us try to compare.

Although undertaking a truce with the DPRK, the American aggressors still remained the same unpardonable predators. The United States assigned to South Korea the role of a strategic springboard, It "legalized" its indefinite occupation by its troops and hinders the cherished dream of Koreans--peaceful unification of the country on the basis of democratic principles. Under the guise of a mythical "threat from the North," an atmosphere of a militaristic psychosis is artificially maintained in Seoul. This is stirred up by all kinds of provocations, the last few months being rich in such examples. And although the national income here is seemingly high (at the beginning of the '80s it was 1,160 dollars per capita), there can be no mention of prosperity. The fact is that the development of the economy is subordinated to the interests of foreign, primarily American and Japanese, monopolies. They are in control of a significant portion of the fixed production capital and are simply robbing the country--they appropriate for themselves almost half of the surplus product created with the labor of South Korean workers.

In addition the Seoul government must shell out for credits. Yearly payments to foreign banks reach 2.5 million dollars. There is also a deficit in the balance of payments. Whether you want to or not, you ask for new loans. At the outset of the '80s, the foreign debt of South Korea was 12 billion dollars and by the middle of 1983--36 billion dollars.

Forced to fulfill without complaint all instructions of its Washington bosses, Seoul, even if it wanted to, would not be able to improve the life of the people. Time after time, sad descriptions and photographs from South Korea appear on the pages of the world press. Next to blocks of multistory buildings are to be seen slums without running water, sewerage, and electricity. Typhoid fever, diphtheria, encephalitis and tuberculosis are widespread. There is practically no prevention of infectious diseases. Only 6 physicians are to be found per 10,000 persons. Far from everyone is capable of paying for education and medical assistance. Among workers, many are low-paid

teenagers, while several million able-bodied men and women are either entirely or partially without work.

Such is the picture. And this is next to the territory of a country where one and the same surprisingly diligent people live....

7697

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INTERNATIONAL

FUTURE OF SOCIALIST ARCHIVES DISCUSSED AT CONFERENCE

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec-83 (signed to press 17 Oct 83) pp 179-183

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences B. Levshin, director of the Archives of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "The Joint Work of the Academic Archives"]

[Text] The 6th Conference of Representatives of the Academic Archives of the Socialist Nations was held in Budapest on 20-24 June 1983.¹ Archivists of the academies of sciences of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, Cuba, the Polish People's Republic, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, as well as workers with the State Archives Administration and the Central Archives of the Hungarian People's Republic, professors and instructors from the Lorand Eotvos University in Budapest, took part in the conference. The meeting was opened by Academician (Zh.P. Pakh), vice president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The conference participants focused on the following problems: the reference information system as a means of developing retrospective information and the information system in academic archives; development of the structures of outlines of archival materials; documentation of the personal funds of scholars as sources of retrospective information; methods for describing the contents of individual sets of documents in academic archives.

The results of 4 years of work by the academic archives of the socialist nations in the theory and practices of maintaining archives were summed up at the conference, and the results of joint bilateral and multilateral work performed by the archivists of the academies of sciences of the fraternal nations were discussed. It was noted that collaboration in this area is developing successfully, that the number of participants is growing. At the Budapest conference representatives of the Central Archives of the Cuban Academy of Sciences expressed a desire to join in the collaboration, for example.

The constant exchange of work experience and information, the joint discussion of pressing problems in the maintaining of archives and personal contacts among the specialists have raised the level of the scientific and organizational work of the national archives and stimulated the elaboration of questions pertaining to the organization, the storage, processing and use of the scientific papers of academic institutions. In the situation of the scientific and technological revolution and the unprecedented scope of scientific research these matters are extremely urgent due to the need to make more extensive and thorough use of

1. The preceding, 5th, conference was held in Sofia in 1979.

scientific documents, their repeated use and their inclusion in scientific circulation within the framework not just of the specific system of scientific institutions but of all the other scientific organizations within the given nation, and in the future, within the boundaries of the entire socialist commonwealth. It is therefore becoming especially important to standardize the scientific documentation and to unify the forms of documentation for the various types of research. These problems are being worked out in stages, jointly by the archives of the academies of sciences of the socialist nations. The principles for organizing primary scientific documentation for a system of academic institutions in the natural and technical fields were formulated in one of the first phases. They were discussed at a meeting of a working group which included representatives of the archives of the academies of sciences of the USSR and the GDR, held in Moscow in 1982. Ways of using computer equipment for processing scientific documentation were outlined at the meeting, and the decision was made to create the necessary data bank. A report was submitted on the accomplishment of this work at the Budapest conference.

Development of the theoretical and organizational principles for creating the reference information system for generating retrospective information from archive funds is a no-less important problem, which occupied a central place in the conference. The academic archives, including the Archives of the USSR Academy of Sciences, are important storehouses of documentary materials which are among the most valuable sources for studying the history of the science and culture of the socialist nations. The thorough and effective use of these materials is contributing to the practical realization of the economic, social and ideological tasks set at the 26th CPSU Congress and at the most recent congresses of the fraternal parties. The introduction of the vast information contained in many archival funds into scientific circulation, however, is only possible with a well organized reference information system.

The term "reference information system" in archives means a system of records and archival reference materials linked together on a common methodological, organizational and methods basis, which provides for the recording and the scientific classification of documentary materials and gives their composition, contents and location within the individual funds and within the entire archival fund.

The reference information system of the Archives of the USSR Academy of Sciences is an aggregate of various kinds of reference materials. Many of them are of definite interest to workers with the archives of the academies of sciences of the socialist countries, both with respect to the methods used for compiling them and for defining the prospects and main directions of work for creating a reference information system. Unified methods and procedures for recording, organizing and indicating the contents of the documents, files and funds are the main requirement for creating such a system. A properly organized reference information system broadens the range of users of the information and increases the load on the information retrieval system, which determines the use level for the documents (speed and effectiveness).

In view of the importance of enhancing the ease and efficiency of providing information services for all branches of science and all sectors of the national economy, and the optimization of the composition and structure of the reference information system, the 5th Conference of Vice Presidents for the Social Sciences

of the Academies of Sciences of the Socialist Nations, held in Prague and Bratislava in 1980, recommended that the problem of retrospective information in the field of archive operations be included in the Long-Range Program of Multilateral Cooperation Among the Socialist Nations in the Field of the Social Sciences for the Period 1981-1985. A working group, "Elaboration of Problems of Setting up a Retrospective Information System and a Scientific Reference System in Archives," was created. It includes representatives of the archives of the academies of sciences of the Polish People's Republic, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, and the Archives of the Slovakian Academy of Sciences are the coordinator.

The group held its first meeting in Bratislava in 1981, and the next meeting is planned for 1984. Research subjects were distributed among the national archives at the meeting. The Archives of the USSR Academy of Sciences accepted two problems: the dependency between the fund's structure and the information reference system for its documentation; the indexing of the documents of academic institutions within the framework of a scientific organizational complex.

The archivists of Czechoslovakia focus their attention on the use of archival documents primarily in the field of practical economics. They establish extensive links with economic, political and cultural institutions for this purpose. The report presented by J. Svippel, worker at the Central Archives of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, cited convincing examples of the national economic effect from the practical application of archival data. A saving of 8 million korunas was achieved in the area of geological explorations alone, for example, because the archives contained information making it possible to eliminate expensive drilling operations. The use of historical building plans contained in the archives will save design organizations 2-3 million korunas. Data from past studies of river flows are making it possible to save several hundred millions of korunas in the capital construction of river dams. Retrospective information in the area of timber management is also producing a large saving.

After considering the preliminary results of the work performed for the creation of a comprehensive reference information system, representatives of the academic archives of the socialist nations arrived at the opinion that the traditional ("classical") guides based on the origin of documentary materials are obsolete. The Marxist principle of historicism, on which the organization of sets of documents in the archives is based, provides great freedom of use for the documentary materials. This, in turn, makes it possible in many cases to abandon the strict breakdown of archival funds for better preparation of the information for use.

Unification of the basic forms of the reference information system is a current task facing the archival scholars. It was the unanimous opinion of the conference participants that the theoretical developments should be based on the principle of practical use for the archival documents. This principle should be followed in the creation of all types of guides, including the most complete guides--the general catalogs. And so, the work being performed to create archival guides and the practical functioning of the academic archives are being interlinked. This is facilitating the creation of archival funds and the reference system for their use.

The conference discussed the matter of a regular publication containing information on the makeup and the contents of the archival materials. In order to provide timely information on the documents the Archives of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences issues two periodicals--"Herald of the Central Archives of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences" and the "Bulletin." The archives of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Polish Academy of Sciences have prepared guides on the archives in the form of outlines of the archival materials. K. Kirsten, director of the Central Archives of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, told about organizing the publication of such a periodical in the GDR. She stressed the fact that the experience of the archives of academies of sciences of the socialist nations in the creation of reference aids had been greatly helpful to workers of the GDR's academic archives, particularly in the area of methods for describing the makeup and the contents of the documents, the description of specific forms of documents, the structural organization of the guide and the degree of itemization of the individual descriptions. The "Bibliography of Publications of Academic Archives" and "Annual Bibliographic Bulletin" are published in the USSR as a joint effort by the archives of academies of sciences of the socialist nations.

With respect to future work in the area of organizing the reference information system for the academic archives, the conference participants indicated that the ideal level would be that at which the information consumer is provided with all the sources on the subject of interest to him. This will make it necessary to create information retrieval systems employing electronic computers. All of the scientists who took part in the joint work on problems of organizing the reference information system were of the opinion that it should be designed so as to make it suitable for conversion to the use of electronic computers. The use of electronic computers in archival operations is a prospect for the near future. Preparations for this complex and fundamentally new method in archival practices are an important task, which must be combined with the accomplishment of another, no-less important task--the miniaturization of documents and the conversion of the documentary information to other carriers.

Matters of developing a reference system for archival collections of importance by themselves were discussed, using the example of a catalog of photographic collections from the Central Archives of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (for which combined subject, personal and geographic indexes have been prepared), as well as a catalog of the architectural and construction documents in those archives.

The conference participants were briefed on work being carried out by the Archives of the USSR Academy of Sciences to index academic documents on the basis of a 10-year classification system. The problem of indexing the documents is one of the most pressing problems in the area of optimization of the reference information system and has been drawing the attention of the archivists for a long time. The issuing of the List of Scientific and Organizational Documents of the USSR Academy of Sciences, indicating storage periods, was the first experiment in indexing. Preparatory work is presently being carried out for the creation of a similar list of scientific documents for institutions of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It was pointed out that the information service level for documentary materials in the archival fund of the USSR Academy of Sciences depends greatly upon the makeup and the quality of the reference information system. It is

therefore understandable why the archivists are concerned with creating the most efficient types of guides to documentary materials, which make it possible to orient oneself in their composition and contents.

Activists of the academies of sciences of the socialist nations defined the main directions for the work of further improving the reference information system of the national academic archives. These involve, first of all, the creation and improvement of the basic guides; enhancement of the level of methodological and theoretical elaboration of questions pertaining to the organization of the reference information system, particularly the unified classification of documentary materials generated in the clerical work and stored in the archives; the development of methods for a differentiated description of documentary materials based on their scientific informational value and their practical importance; the establishment of closer ties with scientific institutions for the timely initiation of work to create various types of guides to documents arriving from those institutions; the comprehensive resolution of questions on individual documents and funds and on the archives as a whole; the provision of more thorough methodological support for the studies being performed; and enlargement of the area of practical employment of the archival documents.

Planned, joint work by the archivists of the socialist nations in these areas is creating a good foundation for the all-around and complete use of the documents for scientific and practical purposes.

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INTERNATIONAL

PROCEEDINGS OF ALL-UNION ORIENTALIST CONFERENCE DETAILED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 83 (signed to press 17 Oct 83) pp 202-209

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences K. Varentsov, scientific secretary of the Scientific Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences for the Comprehensive Problem 'Contemporary Problems of the Developing Nations': "All-Union Conference of Orientalists"]

[Text] The 2nd All-Union Conference of Orientalists was held in Baku from 25 through 27 May, 1983. Guests from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan took part in the conference, along with the Soviet scholars.

K. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the opening of the conference. He stressed the fact that solidarity with states liberated from colonial oppression and with peoples defending their independence has been and remains one of the basic principles of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The CPSU pursues a steady course of strengthening the alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement.

In the contemporary era the peoples of Asia and Africa are establishing themselves as increasingly important, influential forces for social progress. The more actively nations of the East operate in the international arena, the more important and essential are the creative efforts of the orientalists and their developments for the foreign policy work of the CPSU and the Soviet state. This involves both the creation of fundamental works describing the most important trends in the socioeconomic and political development of nations of the East and the timely and precise analysis of current events.

Guided by party principles, Soviet orientalists are expected to use their research and propaganda work to actively help bring the USSR and fraternal socialist states closer with the East and to strengthen ties of friendship, cooperation and good-neighborliness between them. To tirelessly expose the neocolonial nature of the foreign policy of the USA and NATO and the self-serving, imperialistic goals pursued by them in Asia as well as other areas of the world is not just an urgent scientific and political task. It is also the class, civil duty of the scholars. The scientific works and the conclusions contained in them must contribute to a clear understanding of the basic interests of social progress for peoples of the

East and the incompatibility of their interests with the plans of imperialism. It is especially important to expose imperialism's militaristic policy in the East and its tactic of frightening peoples with the "Soviet threat," inciting local wars and undermining the nonalignment movement. The orientalists must develop scientifically based ways of countering the insinuations of the anti-communists and anti-Soviets. We also need thorough studies of religious ideology at the contemporary stage, including the ideology of Islam, its place and role in political movements.

K. Bagirov noted that Soviet orientalists have done much to elaborate basic problems of the history and contemporary life and of the national liberation struggle waged by peoples of the non-Soviet East. Their studies, which are conducted on a broad range of problems and are based on Marxist-Leninist principles, have added a great deal to science and updated the problems. The needs of the Soviet state's foreign policy work and of the world revolutionary movement are advancing new, complex and multifaceted tasks for Soviet orientalists. We need even greater mobilization of the creative efforts of the scholars and precise, all-embracing coordination on the entire front of scientific investigations.

Academician Ye. Primakov, chairman of the All-Union Association of Orientalists, chairman of the Scientific Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences for the Comprehensive Problem "Contemporary Problems of the Developing Nations" and director of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, presented a report entitled "Soviet Oriental Studies and Their Tasks." He reminded those attending the conference that over a quarter of a century had passed since the first All-Union Conference of Orientalists. The subject of their studies, the non-Soviet East, has undergone extraordinary changes during those years. Imperialism's colonial system has been eliminated once and for all. The former colonies and semi-colonial territories have become sovereign states. The revolutionary process in the East has undergone further development. Despite objective difficulties and counterattacks by imperialism and despite the leftist petit bourgeois line of the Maoists, socialism has demonstrated its vital force and its universal nature and has generally consolidated its position on the continent of Asia. The emergence in the former colonial world of groups of nations which have elected the socialist orientation and gone through the pre-socialist stage in their development is an achievement of enormous historical importance for the peoples of the East. The revolutionary struggle in those former colonial and dependent nations which are taking the capitalist path has become more mature. The former colonial and dependent East, which has gone from object to subject of history, is exerting an ever increasing influence upon the course of international events.

The non-Soviet East today is an extremely complex organism, the development of which is determined by the specific nature of the reproduction process, the natural patterns of world economic and international political relationships, dialectical interaction between the traditional and the modern, and the uniqueness of the revolutionary situation and the motivating forces of the revolution. In the entire history of Asia and Africa there has apparently never been a period comparable to that which developed on those continents following the collapse of the colonial system with respect to the speed, the scope and the depth of the socioeconomic and political changes occurring there.

The comprehensive study of contemporary life and problems is therefore increasingly becoming the core element in the development of Soviet oriental studies. Oriental studies were complex from the very beginning, as a science studying the languages, literature, history, cultural monuments, customs and traditions of peoples of the East. The study of the economic and political processes occurring in nations of the East and their economic and political relations with other states in a situation in which two opposite social systems coexist, was subsequently added to these areas of study, and with complete justification. There is no doubt whatsoever that the interdisciplinary orientalist system will be further enlarged and differentiated as the historical process in the East grows more complicated, on the one hand, and the science itself and its methods develop.

The interdisciplinary nature of the studies is an unquestionable achievement, one which is bringing progress in the oriental studies. At the same time, the interdisciplinary situation contains a number of conflicts which absolutely must be worked out. The fact is that each of the disciplines making up contemporary oriental studies is also developing as a part of a corresponding science going beyond the framework of the oriental studies system. As they develop as independent disciplines, their specialization also increases. This can objectively produce an "alienation" trend--between the orientalist-linguists and the orientalist-historians, for example.

In the situation of differentiation of modern scientific information, can we expect oriental studies to die off on their own as a science, that there will be no more orientalists but only historians, economists, linguists, literary scholars and so forth? We do not have such scholars as V. Bartol'd, A Krymskiy, V. Gordlevskiy, V. Alekseyev and I. Orbeli today, of course, each of whom was himself actually an entire "orientalist school." And we should hardly expect such universal scholars to appear in the future. The objective need for systematic, multilevel study of the East remains, however, and is actually increasing. This task must be accomplished at the new stage in the development of oriental studies with interaction on the part of related sciences and collaboration among the orientalist scholars in various fields.

The most important discoveries today are ordinarily made at the junctures of the disciplines. Complex disciplines are born at these junctures, which stimulate integrative processes in science, including oriental studies. An example of this is the field of sociolinguistics, a field of special importance for the orientalists due to the complexity of the contemporary ethnonational processes and linguistic development in the nations of Asia and Africa.

Contacts between the social and the natural sciences--the interrelationships between the latter and textual criticism, as an example--are also extremely promising for the oriental studies. We know that ancient and medieval texts contain information which can only be understood and properly assessed on the basis of modern achievements in astronomy, mathematics, medicine and so forth.

The expansion of interaction between those who study the past (the so-called "classical" orientalists) and those who study the present (so-called "modern" orientalists) is an absolute requirement for increasing the practical orientation of Soviet oriental studies (situation analysis, development of forecasts and so forth). For example, would it be possible to understand the stratagems of the

Islamic movement in modern Iran without a thorough knowledge of the history of Islam, its dogmas and sects? The science could therefore be greatly harmed by attempts to contrast these two organically interrelated parts of oriental studies. While fully recognizing the fact that all of the branches of "classical" oriental studies--linguistics, literary criticism, medieval studies and so forth--have independent functions, the data and methods of these disciplines are still also one of the bases, an instrument, of the study of the contemporary East. Studies in the "classical" cycle, in turn, can obviously not be carried out today without considering the knowledge accumulated in "modern" oriental studies.

Finally, the complex nature of the science of oriental studies also results from the fact that it includes both fundamental and applied studies. Those performed at the first of the two levels constitute the main area. Applied developments, the value of which depends precisely upon how solidly they are based, theoretically and methodologically, cannot be produced without fundamental works.

The development of Soviet oriental studies as a complex science also resulted from those organizational measures carried out following the 1st All-Union Conference of Orientalists. The main center for oriental studies in the nation--the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences--was built up and strengthened. Academic centers for oriental studies were expanded or created in Leningrad, Baku, Dushanbe, Yerevan, Tashkent and Tbilisi. The study of the non-Soviet East was begun or expanded in Kazakhstan, Turkmenia, Kirghizia, Buryatia, the Far East and other areas of the nation. Oriental studies are being performed intensively in a number of institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences--the Africa, Far East, General History, Ethnography, International Workers' Movement, World Literature, Linguistics and other institutes. The Institute for Nations of Asia and Africa at Moscow State University, the Eastern Department at Leningrad University and the departments at the universities of Tashkent, Baku, Tbilisi, Yerevan and Vladivostok are important scientific centers.

The intensity, the multilevel nature and the scope of oriental studies in the nation have increased the role of coordination, an important element of which consists in distributing the areas of study and the scientific specialization of various centers. There is obviously no need for every center to deal with all the areas of study. Those areas should be developed, which have the longest traditions and are provided with personnel, literature, sources and information. Painstaking work must be performed on the basis of mutual interests, and most importantly, the interests of developing the science of oriental studies as a whole. In this regard, it is especially important to expand the work of the All-Union Association of Orientalists (VAV), which was set up in 1980.

The speaker then went on to describe the development of individual areas of Soviet oriental studies.

Essentially a new branch--oriental literary criticism--has developed during the past 2 decades within the framework of "classical" oriental studies. For one thing, it includes the study of the creative works of leading writers of the Asian and African nations; secondly, it involves the study of Eastern literature within the framework of the world literary process; and thirdly, it involves the study of literature's role and place in the life and development of the Eastern societies.

Progress made in this field of knowledge has made it possible to begin creating a series of fundamental histories of the literature of nations of the East.

The study of the culture and science of the Eastern peoples has become a separate branch. It is closely linked with the work of systematic publication of the literary monuments. The fact should be stressed that oriental studies in this area are especially closely related to the study of the history and the cultural history of peoples of the USSR. The most extensive work has been performed on the history of the medieval science of nations of the Near and Middle East, Central Asia, Kazakhstan and the Transcaucasus, that is, the geographic range of Arabic as the language of science. Significant successes have also been achieved in the revelation of scientific achievements in India and China, particularly in the study of the creative works of such scholars as Aryabhata, Shridhara, Sun Zi, Sima Qian and others.

The series "Literary Monuments of the East" put out by the Main Editorial Office for Eastern Literature of the "Nauka" publishing house (the editorial group for the series is headed by Academician A. Kononov) deserves special mention. Since this series was initiated in 1959 more than 100 literary monuments have been published in 126 books of the series. More than half of the texts had never before been published.

When we speak of the high professional level of Soviet textual criticism and the publication of literary monuments, we could not fail to mention the Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It has managed to preserve and develop the fine traditions of Russian "classical" oriental studies. Twenty-five years ago this branch was assigned the task of providing a scientific listing of the collections of Eastern manuscripts stored in Leningrad, thereby placing extremely valuable original sources into scientific circulation. Around 100,000 storage units have now been scientifically inventoried, and more than 40 catalog volumes have been issued. The Soviet publications have rescued from oblivion many works of ancient and medieval authors, which are of permanent value to the history of world culture.

Historical oriental studies are at the juncture of "classical" and "modern" oriental studies. Despite the highly specific nature of the historical specialties, these studies are given a unity by the unity of the world historical process. The need for close cooperation with the other parts of the science of oriental studies is also a common feature. For example, experience in the study of ancient history has shown that significant results are achieved when archeological, linguistic and written information are taken into account and utilized in combination. The work of Soviet scholars in the countries of the non-Soviet East is highly important in this respect. These include Soviet-Afghan and Soviet-Iraqi archeological expeditions and excavations in Nubia. A comprehensive Soviet-Yemeni expedition, which we consider to be extremely promising, has begun operating under the scientific leadership of Academician B. Piotrovskiy.

Definite advances have recently taken shape in the study of the religions of the East and their influence upon social thinking in the various stages of historical development. A study is being made of the process of development of the world's

religions--Buddhism and Islam--the mutual influence of religions and the effect of specific national features upon religious systems. In general, however, we have not yet overcome the tendency to underestimate the study of problems of religious traditions and most importantly, their influence upon the contemporary ideological and political struggle.

It is perfectly apparent that all of the key issues pertaining to the sociopolitical and ideological development of nations of the East must continue to be studied primarily in the interest of gaining a more thorough understanding of the revolutionary process. Life is constantly producing new questions for theoretical comprehension: questions pertaining to the nature and the motivating forces of revolution, new focuses in the liberation struggle, those changes being made in the socioeconomic and political situation in the nations of Asia by the functioning of transnational corporations, by the concentration and centralization of capital at the international level, and so forth.

The fundamental 3-volume work "Zarubezhnyy Vostok i sovremennoст'"[The Non-Soviet East and Modern Times] and the monograph "Razvivayushchiyesya strany: zakonomernosti, tendentsii, perspektivy"[The Developing Nations: Natural Patterns, Trends and Prospects] were a landmark on the path of updating the science of Soviet oriental studies. They thoroughly analyzed the socioeconomic structure of the post-colonial society, interaction between external and internal factors in the anti-imperialist struggle, and relationships between the "center" and the "periphery" of the world capitalist economy. The collective work "Sotsialisticheskaya oriyentatsiya osvobodivshikhsya stran"[The Socialist Orientation of the Liberated Nations], which sums up the results of many years of work to describe models of socialist orientation as one path of development toward socialism, also deserves attention.

A qualitatively new trend in modern oriental studies--the study of international relations in Asia and North Africa--has taken shape in recent years. The foreign policy of many independent states was studied in the first stage. Works have also been produced on the neocolonial policy of the imperialist states, primarily the USA. Studies came out in the next stage (end of the 1970s, beginning of the 1980s), in which the dynamics of international relations in these areas were more extensively interlinked with the development of global trends, with the conflict between the two opposite social systems.

Economics, which is the youngest and most dynamic branch of the system of oriental disciplines, occupies an extremely important place in it. The study of the economics of the liberated nations on a broad scale was not begun on a practical level until the 1960s. The first two decades brought summarizing works on a broad spectrum of general problems, based on a large accumulation of empirical material. A new stage in the studies took shape at the end of the 1970s and the beginning of the 1980s. It has to do with the clearly emerging differentiation of the developing world, on the one hand, and with the increasing role of the liberated nations in the resolution of global problems of the modern era, on the other. The linkage between the economic studies and practical work is intensifying at the present stage. This is reflected in the increased number of reference works, analytical transactions, situation analysis and comprehensive forecasts.

The works of orientalist-economists published in recent years have formulated and in many cases, resolved, a number of fundamental problems: the socioeconomic evolution of the society of the developing nations and its class structure, the economic and political principles of the socialist orientation, the ratio of the general and the specific in the development of capitalism in the post-colonial East, including the question of transforming the precapitalist structures into capitalist structures, and others.

Among the new trends in oriental studies we should also mention the forecasting of economic, social and political processes in nations of the East, and the assessment of the dynamic role of these nations in international economic and political relations. Forecasting is a young and rapidly developing area of study, with logical and mathematical methods accounting for a considerable portion of the tools.

Soviet oriental studies are unquestionably developing successfully, Ye. Primakov said in conclusion. They are becoming increasingly more versatile, their theoretical store of knowledge is increasing, and the methods of study are being enriched. Many problems of this science, both theoretical and organizational, have still not been resolved, however. The 2nd All-Union Conference of Orientalists should help us to advance toward new goals.

G. Kim, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, presented a report on the work of the All-Union Association of Orientalists and on the tasks facing this organization. He reminded those present that around 50 scientific and university centers are now engaged in oriental studies in the Soviet Union. Their work is coordinated and directed by the All-Union Association of Orientalists. The training of orientalists, the publicizing of information on the non-Soviet East and the publication of literature are highly important. The establishment and development of broad international relations between the Soviet orientalists and their foreign colleagues is an important task of the association. Such ties contribute to continued progress for the science and help to unite the efforts of scholars in the struggle for a lasting peace, for the prevention of nuclear war and for detente.

There were four sections at work in the Baku conference: sections for socioeconomic problems (headed by G. Shirokov), political problems (G. Kim), philology and culture (V. Solntsev), and history and historiography (Z. Buniyatov), as well as five subsections. Around 170 people spoke in the plenary meetings, sections and subsections.

The resolution adopted by the 2nd All-Union Conference of Orientalists states that Soviet scholars are faced with the tasks of further perfecting the complex, interdisciplinary approach to the studies; enhancing coordination and cooperation in the research work within the framework of various orientalist disciplines; and increasing criticism of bourgeois and other anti-Marxist theories.

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INTERNATIONAL

CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST SOCIETIES DETAILED

Moscow OБSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 83 (signed to press 17 Oct 83) pp 176-179

[Article by Z. Golenkova, doctor of philosophical sciences, learned secretary of the Soviet sector of the Problem Commission for Multilateral Cooperation among the Academies of Sciences of the Socialist Countries on the Question "Evolution of the Social Structure of Socialist Society. Social Planning and Forecasting": "Social Development of Socialist Society"]

[Text] The 9th Conference of the MPK (Problem Commission for Multilateral Cooperation among the Academies of Sciences of the Socialist Countries on the Question "Evolution of the Social Structure of Socialist Society. Social Planning and Forecasting") took place on 4-10 April 1983 in Tallinn.

A. Kyeyerna, vice president and academician of the ESSR Academy of Sciences, welcomed participants in the conference -- sociologists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia. He acquainted the gathering with the work of the Baltic Division of the Soviet Sociological Association and outlined the range of tasks facing Estonian social scientists. In his introductory statement V. Ivanov, director of the Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted the necessity of even greater concentration of MPK activity in studying pressing problems of building and perfecting the mature socialist society.

MPK chairman Professor K. Doktor (Poland) presented a report on the activities of the commission and its working groups in the last two years. He emphasized the significance of the joint efforts of sociologists from the socialist countries in working out theoretical and methodological problems of Marxist-Leninist sociology, in particular a unified conception of the system of indicators for social planning and forecasting that would create a basis for preparing practical recommendations on improving social management. The professor pointed to the commission's positive role in developing sociological research in the fraternal countries, increasing its quality, and making the subject matter more topical. Having examined in detail the activities of the MPK working groups, K. Doktor took note of the need for further activation of the research being done within them.

As the most significant results of the working groups' activities, the conference participants noted publication of a number of international collections and monographs: "Theory and Methodology of Social Forecasting and Their Role in Development of Socialist Society" (Warsaw, 1983); "Youth and Higher Education" (Sofia, 1982); "The Family and Social-Demographic Development" (Sofia, 1982), and others; and, preparation of the first volume of materials of the international comparative study "Convergence of the Working Class and the Intelligentsia in Socialist Society."

The timeliness of working out new problems within the framework of the MPK was substantiated. These problems are: social factors in increasing labor efficiency; the dynamics of the social structure of socialist society; and, indices and indicators of the social development of socialist society. In this connection it was deemed expedient to create appropriate research groups.

Several organizational principles of work were elaborated. Special attention was drawn to the necessity of broadening and organizing forms in which final research results of working groups (reports at conferences, periodic reports, report memorandums, and so forth) are submitted to the leadership of the MPK. A decision was made to refine the title of the Problem Commission. In the new wording it will be called "Social Development of Socialist Society."

Participants in the MPK conference conducted an international symposium "The System of Indicators of Social Development of Socialist Society." It was opened by a report by F. Filippov (USSR), "The Ideological-Theoretical Legacy of K. Marx and Pressing Problems of the Study of the Social Structure of Socialist Society." The speaker demonstrated the fruitfulness of utilizing methods elaborated in Marx's works for intensive analysis of the dynamics of the social structure of mature socialist society. One of the starting points of such an analysis is the recognition of the internal unity and interrelationship of all criteria of social differences under socialist conditions, although their relative significance continually changes. It was noted that a qualitatively new stage in the convergence of the two forms of socialist property in the USSR and, correspondingly, of the working class and peasantry, began with the transition to implementation of the Food Program, which provides for fundamentally new forms of production activities by kolkhozes and state enterprises within the framework of agricultural associations.

Twelve reports were heard and discussed at the symposium. The first group of them was devoted to theoretical-methodological problems of building and using the system of indicators of social development. Greatest attention in this area was devoted to characteristics of indicators used to describe changes in the social structure of socialist society.

In his report entitled "Theoretical-Methodological Bases of Research and Elaboration of the System of Indicators of Social Development of Socialist Society," G. Osipov (USSR) singled out four basic ways to construct them, emphasizing empirical and statistical indicators. Osipov considered the need to calculate social efficiency in planning and introducing measures of scientific-technical progress in materials of the international research project "Convergence of the Working Class and the Intelligentsia in Socialist Society."

"Methodological Bases of Creating the System of Social Indicators of the Socialist Way of Life" was the title of the report by G. Berger (GDR). Having defined these indicators as a specific form of social information, Berger noted that an important task of Marxist-Leninist sociology is the preparation of data for determining goals, principles, and tasks of the social policy of the socialist state. The present phase of socialist construction is characterized by rapid changes in the relationship between economics and other spheres of the life of the society, and of the weight of individual areas of social life in socioeconomic development. Such dynamics predetermine an increased role for social indicators as an efficient instrument of planning and management of society.

V. Dobriyanov (Bulgaria) examined theoretical-methodological and practical problems in creating a system of objective and subjective indicators. In his opinion, such a system cannot be all-embracing. It must correspond to the demands of compactness, minimum financial costs, and efficiency; be built on the basis of a system of territorial models of different levels; and, optimally combine objective and subjective indicators. Insufficient elaboration of the latter is hampering the transition from theoretical models to the empirical level.

M. Titma (USSR) pointed out in a statement that scientists who are working out systems of social indicators must specially examine, in the first place, society's need for such systems and, in the second place, the actual ability of society (cadres) to use them.

I. Dragan and I. Iordakel (Romania) noted that the creation of a system of social statistics is a necessary stage in creating a system of social indicators. In their opinion, its actual introduction is impeded by the fact that management personnel at various levels do not always have an interest in changing the existing system of indicators.

The second set of reports dealt with questions of creating a system of indicators for describing social development in individual countries or in individual spheres of the vital activity of society. In this area research materials from the project "Convergence of the Working Class and the Intelligentsia in Socialist Society" were widely utilized. For example, M. Loetsch (GDR) cited instances illustrating discrepancies between theoretical and empirical indicators in analyzing the process of convergence of the working class and the intelligentsia. In cases where it is not possible to check out the adequacy of empirical indicators to theoretical ones, in the opinion of the scientist, the goal of the study should be changed, that is, use empirical indicators which have been worked out to describe the opposite process.

L. Beskid (Poland) analyzed comparative data on material conditions of the life of basic groups of industrial working people in five countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia. The following indicators of material conditions of life were examined: wages, average income per capita, living conditions, and provision with durable goods. It became clear that the degree of difference in living conditions varies according to the type of indicator. For example, the difference between the wages of the intelligentsia and

the working class is greatest in Hungary and least in the USSR; the difference between per capita incomes of various social groups is greatest in Poland and lowest in Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. The greatest differences in level of provision with durable goods were in Hungary and Poland. On the average in all countries, differences for this indicator are greater than for the others.

S. Norovsambu (Mongolia) gave a speech on the influence of scientific-technical progress on change in the class structure of modern Mongolian society. T. Kolosy (Hungary) and M. Tucek (Czechoslovakia) discussed results of the use of mathematical-statistics methods in researching general patterns and specific characteristics of the action of the mechanisms of social differentiation and convergence in six socialist countries. It was shown that in all countries, factors related to the social division of labor lead to the greatest differentiation. Furthermore, in each country additional, specific trends of differentiation are observed.

A meeting of the directors of the collaborating institutes also took place in Tallinn. Questions of preparing for the 11th World Sociological Congress (1986) and the third session of the International Sociological School (Berlin, 1983) were examined. The subject of the session is "The Sociological Legacy of Karl Marx and the Study of the Social Structure and Way of Life."

A decision was made to hold the next, 10th conference of the MPK in Bulgaria in 1985.

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NATIONAL

UZBEK MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE UNDER DEVELOPED SOCIALISM

Moscow FILOSOFSKIYE NAUKI in Russian No 6, 1983 pp 5-11

[Article by Said Shermukhamedov, doctor of philosophical sciences, professor: "The Russian Language Under Developed Socialism"; passages enclosed in slant-lines printed in italics]

[Text] The Soviet people are aware and proud of the fact that the society of mature socialism has moved to the fore at the contemporary stage and is in the vanguard of social progress. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution laid the foundation for these basic reforms in all areas of the society's life, reforms grand in extent and historical importance. The Great October Socialist Revolution carried out by Russia's working class, allied with the peasantry and led by the Bolshevik Party with V.I. Lenin at its head, demonstrated the correctness, the effectiveness and true greatness of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

As he developed the national policy principles laid down by Marx and Engels, which must be and are being used as the guide by proletarian parties leading the struggle of the working class and of all workers for basic revolutionary reform, V.I. Lenin stated that "national oppression (and political oppression in general) /cannot/ be destroyed under capitalism. To achieve this it is /essential/ to destroy the classes, that is, to establish socialism."¹

The humanistic essence of the Leninist national policy has been especially clearly and convincingly demonstrated in our multinational country in the implementation of the law discovered by V.I. Lenin, whereby "with the help of the proletariat of the advanced countries the backward countries can make the transition to the Soviet system and after certain stages of development, to communism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development."²

This is demonstrated particularly by the historical experience and the socialist destinies of the republics of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, the peoples of Siberia and the North. The greeting from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary association with Russia and the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the republic, states: "Together with Russia's proletariat led by

the Bolshevik Party with V.I. Lenin at its head, the workers of Kazakhstan took an active part in the struggle against czarist autocracy and local feudal lords, the struggle for a triumph of socialist ideals. The victory in the Great October Socialist Revolution freed the Kazakh people from oppression and denial of rights for all times, and gave them broad scope for social progress, the shaping of their own national statehood, the development of their economy and culture."³ This applies equally to all of our nation's Union republics.

The implementation of the Leninist policy of industrialization, collectivization and cultural revolution and the selfless assistance of the Russian and other peoples of the USSR made possible the rapid ascent of the Uzbek, Kazakh, Tajik, Kirghiz and Turkmen peoples to socialism.

The consistent and undeviating implementation of the principles of the Leninist national policy by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the right to self-determination, even separation and the founding of an independent national state; equality of all nations and ethnic groups; proletarian socialist internationalism; mutual respect, trust, assistance and cooperation; concern for the needs, requests and interests of the nations and ethnic groups; their prosperity and equalization in all areas of the society's life--gave the 26th CPSU Congress every justification for concluding that "the family of Soviet peoples has become more solidly united and is living even more harmoniously"⁴ and "the unity of the Soviet people is stronger today than ever before."⁵

This unity is based on a system of objective and subjective factors: a single national economic complex; a process of equalization of classes and social groups occurring at the level of the entire society and in each Union republic; enhancement of the role of the working class in this process and in the process of building a communist society as a whole; a common national state--soviets of people's deputies; the multinational composition of the Union and autonomous republics and autonomous oblasts and okrugs, as well as the labor collectives; the common Marxist-Leninist ideology; the culture of the peoples of the USSR, socialist in substance and national in form; the Soviet people as a new historical community of people; the guiding and directing role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; and the historical role of the Russian language in the development of the society's economic, social and spiritual progress, its role as a means of international communication among the country's nations and ethnic groups, as the language of a new historical community of people--the Soviet people.

The CPSU's Leninist policy with respect to language was also of exceptionally great importance and continues to be so. Its basic principles were formulated by V.I. Lenin: "Not a single privilege for a single nation, for a single language! Not the slightest degree of oppression or the slightest injustice toward a national minority!"⁷

Speaking out against the reactionary idea of a state language, V.I. Lenin wrote the following: "The Russian language is great and powerful, the liberals tell us. Are you actually not interested in having everyone living in any corner of Russia know this great and powerful language? Can you not see that the Russian language will enrich the literature of the non-Russian peoples, permit them to become familiar with the great cultural treasures, and so forth?

"All of this is true, Masters Liberals, we say to them. We know better than you that the language of Turgenev, Tolstoy, Dobrolyubov and Chernyshevskiy is a great and powerful language. We desire more than you to have the closest possible communication and fraternal unity established among all the oppressed classes of all nations inhabiting Russia, without distinction. Naturally, we are also in favor of giving every resident of Russia the opportunity to learn the great Russian language.... We do not believe that the great and powerful Russian language needs to have anyone forced to study it /with a club/.⁷ Many objective and subjective factors, of course, have helped make the Russian language the means of international communication. The most important of these are the following: 1. the natural, historical nature of a society's development, particularly a multinational society; 2. the Russian proletariat's leading role in the preparation and accomplishment of the Great October Socialist Revolution; 3. the Russian people's large specific portion of the population, compared with the other peoples (the census shows that Russians account for more than half of the population of the entire nation, and to more than three fourths of the population of the USSR when the Ukrainians and Belorussians, closely related nations, are included); 4. the dispersal of the Russian people throughout the nation; 5. and the extensive and all-around assistance provided by the Russian people to all of our nation's nationalities and ethnic groups in the development of their economies, science, technology and culture from the first days of our state's existence.

We would single out the following subjective factors: 1. the international nature of Marxist-Leninist ideology; 2. the international makeup of the Communist Party's work; 3. and the profound and consistent internationalism of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

V.I. Lenin considered the main thing, and history has convincingly confirmed the correctness of this, to be the fact that "in general, the entire course of public life is bringing all the nations closer together."⁸ Based on a scientific understanding of the processes and developments in public life, the Leninist national policy is naturally incompatible with voluntarism. "There is just one thing we do not want," V.I. Lenin stressed in his arguments with the liberals--"the element of /coercion/. We do not want to drive people into paradise with a club, because, no matter how many beautiful you say about 'culture', a /mandatory/ state language involves coercion and force.... The use of coercion (a club) will lead to only one thing. It will make it difficult for the other national groups to gain access to the great and powerful Russian language, and most importantly, it will exacerbate hostility, create a million new conflicts, intensify irritations, mutual misunderstanding and so forth...."

This is why the Russian Marxists say that the following is essential: "the /absence/ of a mandatory state language, with the population provided with schools with instruction in all the local languages."⁹

The bourgeois ideologists, however, blinded by hatred for Marxism-Leninism, for socialism and communism, cannot see that this formulation and resolution of one of the most important aspects of the national question--the language policy--was not a matter of making advances to the national minorities, not a concession to them. The development of an alphabet for many peoples, the introduction of

instruction in the native language in the schools and the development of their own national culture in the process of building socialism and communism have made their rapid and all-around development historically realistic. All of this has helped to strengthen their friendly, fraternal cooperation and unity, and has produced an urgent need to study and master the Russian language as the medium of international communication.

Despite their local dissemination (within the region, as well as among individuals of other nations who know both the given language and Russian), the national languages of peoples of the USSR, with the exception of the Russian language, are of international importance, since they are used by the masses of the native population as an important means of participating in the material-production, state-political, social, cultural and educational activities of the Union or autonomous republic, etc., work contributing to the prospering and equalization of the country's nations and ethnic groups, as well as to the continued development and perfecting of the national languages. This also accounts for the fact that in the USSR "all of the national languages, both those which have had a written form for a long time and those which have only recently acquired an alphabet, have become a powerful tool for cultural improvement and have risen to the level of the most highly developed languages in the world, which are capable of communicating all the information accumulated by contemporary civilization."¹⁰

With respect to the Russian language, although it is the national language of the Russian nation, it also functions as the medium of international communication at the national level, as the language of a new historical community of people--the Soviet people, multinational in makeup and international in their nature and social substance.

One of the greatest treasures of the developed socialist society is the friendship of peoples of the USSR, their international unity, which is based on socialist social relationships and provides important advantages for the socialist system.

It would appear to be of doubtful validity to consider the friendship of peoples and international unity as successive stages in the development of national relations.¹¹ We believe that as long as nations and ethnic groups exist, friendship of peoples will remain an aspect of national relations, a generalized characteristic of these relations, in conflict with neither international unity, nor equalization, nor the unification of nations and ethnic groups. We believe that the concepts "friendship of peoples" and "international unity" have not a subordinating relationship but a multilateral cause-and-effect linkage: The stronger the friendship of peoples, the more solid is the international unity of the peoples, and conversely, the closer the international unity of the peoples, the more diverse and the stronger are their ties of friendship.

The development of the new historical community of people--the Soviet people--in our nation marked the establishment of a fundamentally new type of ties and relationships among the country's nations and ethnic groups, among people of various nationalities. The commonality of the historical destinies, the material and spiritual treasures, the goals and interests, and the respect of individual nations and ethnic groups for the national dignity and the uniqueness of the culture, the language, the traditions and ways of others have become the standard for interrelations among them, relationships of friendship and fraternity based on the principles of socialist internationalism.

The voluntary /unification/ of the socialist nations and ethnic groups, which is a natural historical process, is being carried out in inseparable linkage with the objective process of their equalization, which is based primarily on planned development of the productive forces and the effect of a group of social and economic factors. The working class, multinational in makeup and international in its social essence, has the leading role in this process of unification of the country's nations and ethnic groups. Acknowledgement of its leading role is the basis for the objectively conditioned, aware, purposive, long-term process of unification of the USSR's socialist nations and ethnic groups.

The level of development achieved by our society, which is reflected in the common national economic complex and the common political system, the soviets of people's deputies; the common ideology, Marxism-Leninism; and the society's common guiding and directing force, the CPSU; and the unity of goals and interests stemming from this are producing tasks which can only be accomplished with active, aware and joint participation in the process of building communism. It is perfectly apparent that none of this would be historically realistic if the Russian language had not advanced as the medium of international communication in our society.

The functioning of the Russian as the language of international communication among the nations and ethnic groups and the fact that increasing numbers of people are mastering the Russian language as a second native language (according to the 1979 census 58.6 percent of the nation's population consider the Russian language to be their native language, and 23.4 percent can use it fluently) also attests to the creation and development of a new historical community of people, a community not ethnic but social in nature, international and internally unified in substance--the Soviet people. This is objectively creating the need and the realistic possibility for further unification of the country's socialist nations and ethnic groups.

The desire to master the Russian language as a second native language, as the language of international communication, in no way indicates either the down-playing or a departure from one's national interests. On the contrary, it is understood as an objectively conditioned and subjectively desirable path of development for the society, for the Soviet people, the nations and ethnic groups comprising them, for each individual.

Well known Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov wrote the following on the Russian language's great role in the development of the common Soviet culture: "Internationalism became the foundation for the process of mutual familiarization and then, for the complex interaction and brilliant prospering of our national cultures, which have developed into a single Soviet culture. And we must note the permanent, uniting mission of the Russian language and literature, of the entire Russian culture, which is unparalleled, in this process. We single out and stress the role of Russian culture in this historical process not because it was created by a great people--that goes without saying--but because the Russian culture, and most importantly, the Russian language, have served and continue to serve our common progress, and an essential and unconditional factor for the continued improvement of the national cultures."¹²

The Russian language has an exceptionally large role in the cultural development of all peoples of the USSR, in helping them to overcome their national isolation and language barriers and consequently, in their unification on a qualitatively improved social and cultural basis. The desire to satisfy spiritual needs and demands is also a motivation to learn the Russian language. And this is increasingly becoming an aware, general and active desire. The unification of nations and ethnic groups is not just an objective result of profound and diverse processes, including the large-scale study and mastery of the Russian language, but also the goal of the broadest of masses in the nation's population.

The Russian language was also highly important, of course, for the creation of the new historical community of people--the Soviet people. It is even more important, however, for that community's continued development. The role of the Russian language is manifested at two levels: 1. at the level of public life, the demands made by objective material circumstances, and 2. at the level of public awareness, including the routine, which is manifested in an increasingly more profound understanding of the objective need to master the Russian language and the benefit from this, on the part of the broadest masses. These trends, or levels, are inseparably linked together. But while the first trend was the most perceptible in the recent past, the latter is moving to the fore in the society of developed socialism, which is characterized by an increasing role for the subjective factor as a whole. This certainly does not mean the exclusion or derogation of the dominant role of objective factors, of course.

Our studies have convincingly demonstrated the fact that mutual influence, interaction and mutual enrichment between the Russian language and the other national languages of peoples of the USSR are a significant development in the Russian language's growing role in the unification of nations and ethnic groups of the USSR.

And so, unification is a new, contemporary level of national relations among the country's nations and ethnic groups on the path of steady and all-around equalization and merging resulting from their active, aware participation in all areas of life. Unification is an indicator of recognition, of great appreciation of the correctness, the vitality and the humanistic nature of the Leninist national policy, of its productiveness for the development of all aspects of the society's life, of the new historical community--the Soviet people--and of the nations and ethnic groups comprising it, as the subjects in the building of communism. This is one of the most important features of public and individual awareness, of all social-historical practices under developed socialism.

The qualitatively new level of communication among people of the different nations and ethnic groups, which is based on socialist social relationships and culture, involves and requires the mastery of that language, as a means of international communication, which measures up most fully to this social and cultural need and expresses most completely concepts having to do with those developments and processes of the greatest universal importance. And so, it is not only the Russian language's advancement as the means of international communication, brought about by historical usage, but also the continued development of the latter, which depend upon the successful, universal functioning of the Russian language.

We should stress the fact that we are referring to that historical practice which focuses upon the establishment and development of humanistic ideals, of social and cultural progress. We are speaking of the language of the "Peace Decree" signed by V.I. Lenin and the Program of Peace, of a language in which interest is growing on all the continents of the globe.

The extensive spread of the Russian language and the process of communist development are a constant pretext for the bourgeois ideologists to accuse the CPSU and the Soviet state of pursuing a policy of Russification, the Russification of our society. The absence of substantiation, the groundlessness and the reactionary nature of these accusations are perfectly obvious.

The Soviet state grants the society's members freedom to select the language in which their children are taught in school. This principle is established by the very nature of our system. Article 36 of the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the USSR states the following: "Citizens of the USSR of the various races and nationalities have equal rights.

"The realization of these rights is assured by the policy of all-around development and equalization of all nations and ethnic groups of the USSR, by the indoctrination of citizens in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, by the opportunity to use their native language and the languages of other peoples of the USSR.

"Any sort of direct or indirect restriction of rights, the establishment of direct or indirect advantages for citizens based on race or nationality, the same as any sort of promoting of racial or national discrimination, hostility or contempt, are punishable by law."¹³

There is a profound and multifaceted linkage between the truly unlimited opportunities of each nation and ethnic group to create and communicate in its own native language, to develop and enrich it, and their indomitable desire to master the Russian language--a language which, Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov notes, "has become a powerful means of mutual communication, solidarity and unification of our country's peoples, of familiarizing them with the best achievements of Soviet and world culture."¹⁴

The international nature of the socialist nations and ethnic groups of the USSR and their cultures is reflected in their mutual interest in history and culture, in their need to become acquainted with and study the treasures of other nationalities. Therefore, the higher the educational level of the nations and ethnic groups, the more acute is their need to learn and perfect their knowledge of the Russian language. The following figures demonstrate this: In 1970 1,812,200 people in Uzbekistan knew the Russian language, whereas the figure had increased to 7,179,700 in 1979. We believe that the constantly increasing number of people who know or are learning the Russian language reflects an objective trend toward its universal spread throughout our society.

The rapid growth of international ties, the task of developing public production, the exchange of material goods and spiritual treasures and successes achieved in the scientific and technological revolution are also helping to enhance the

role of the Russian language at the contemporary stage. (This is adequately demonstrated by the fact that more than a third of all the scientific and technical literature in the world is published in the Russian language.)

The changes occurring in the life of the Soviet society are great and impressive and thoroughly natural, of course, since, and this was stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, "from the first years of Soviet power our economic and social policy has been directed toward raising Russia's former backward outskirts to the level of development achieved in the center. And this task has been successfully accomplished. Close cooperation among all our country's nations, and particularly the selfless assistance of the Russian people, had an extremely important role in this."¹⁵

With this in mind, we cannot but recognize the desire by the non-Russian nations and ethnic groups to study the Russian language, to master it as a second native language, as the language of international communication, to be a natural one. This desire, which promotes unification of the country's nations and ethnic groups, and the enlargement of their contribution to the process of building communism, naturally has the support of the CPSU and the Soviet common national state. At the present time 82 percent of the nation's population know the Russian language.

In great part this is unquestionably a result of the work done by the educational system, the substance and main focuses of whose work in this respect are determined by the need to embrace an extensive group of the population and provide all members of society with all-around assistance in the study of the Russian language. Tasks involved in assuring the thorough and solid study of the Russian language as the most important means of international communication are at the center of attention of educational agencies of the nation and of our republic in particular. An All-Union scientific and practical conference on "The Russian Language--the Language of Friendship and Cooperation Among Peoples of the USSR," held in the city of Tashkent in May of 1979, and a republic conference held this year in the city of Samarkand dealt with this matter.

A great deal of attention is being given to the study of the Russian language in pre-school establishments and in the secondary and higher school.

Among other things, the training of teachers is being perfected at the teachers' VUZ's and schools. Today there are around 15,000 students in the Russian language and literature departments of Uzbekistan's 13 teachers' institutes, including more than 8,000 daytime students. The future language teachers are being taught by more than 554 instructors, including 8 doctors and 176 candidates of sciences.

Uzbekistan has the Republic Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature. It is the main VUZ for training teachers of Russian language and literature. Founded in 1963, it has graduated more than 7,000 teachers.

The fact should be underscored that stress on the native language is one of the fundamental principles underlying our pedagogics, an important condition for teaching the Russian language in the national school. Although the outstripping study of the native language is regarded by our teachers as one of the main

requirements for teaching the Russian language in the national school, it is more than just a methodological principle.¹⁶ It is a reflection of the true equality of nations, ethnic groups and national languages in our country.

And so, the unification of our country's nations and ethnic groups is a characteristic feature of relations and ties among them, which are based on the principle of socialist internationalism, a feature of their mutual enrichment and of the contribution made by each of them to the process of building communism and the development of the communist society's culture. Unification is a process of developing the entire society's integrity, developing a community which is larger than the nation or ethnic group. The unification of nations and ethnic groups of the USSR reflects a historical necessity--the building of communism in our nation, a natural law of development of the new historical community of people--the Soviet people--and the nations and ethnic groups making it up.

The role of the Russian language in this process is a manifestation of this need, of this natural law, one of the significant factors in its implementation. This is why the decree recently passed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On Additional Steps to Improve the Teaching of the Russian Language in General Education Schools and Other Educational Institutions of the Union Republics," is timely and extremely important. This truly historic document affirmatively answers all of the urgent questions related to the study and teaching of the Russian language in our country's educational institutions.

And so, the question of the Russian language's role in the unification of nations and ethnic groups of the USSR can be correctly formulated and answered only within the system of national and even more broadly, public, relations under developed socialism by taking into account the natural laws governing the creation and development of the communist socioeconomic formation as a process directed by the CPSU and implemented purposively and actively by all the nations and ethnic groups.

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol.30, p 22.
2. Ibid., Vol 41, p 246.
3. PRAVDA, 11 June 1982.
4. "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], Moscow, 1981, p 3.
5. Ibid., p 56.
6. V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch.," Vol 23, p 150.
7. Ibid., Vol 24, pp 294-295.
8. Ibid., p 295.
9. Ibid.

10. F.P. Filin, "Current Tasks of Soviet Linguistics" in VOPROSY YAZYKOZNANIYA, No 1, 1981, p 3.
11. Zh.G. Golotvin, "Yedinaya sem'ya sovetskikh narodov" [A Single Family of Soviet Peoples], Moscow 1981, pp 47, 52, 53 and others.
12. "Toward a New Flourishing of the Multinational Soviet Culture: Materials of a Joint Plenum of the Boards of Creative Unions of the USSR, Held in November, 1972," Moscow, 1973, p 96.
13. "Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," Moscow, 1980, p 14.
14. Sh.R. Rashidov, "Yazyk druzhby, bratstva i sotrudничества" [A Language of Friendship, Fraternity and Cooperation], Tashkent, 1979, p 11.
15. "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 55.
16. "Russkiy yazyk v natsional'noy shkole" [The Russian Language in the National School], Moscow, 1977, pp 51, 52.

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NATIONAL

PARTY ORGANIZATIONAL WORK DEPUTY ON INTRAPARTY DEMOCRACY

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 20, Oct 83 (signed to press 11 Oct 83) pp 26-34

[Article by P. Smol'skiy, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department, CPSU Central Committee: "Intraparty Democracy and Party Discipline"]

[Text] The consistent development of democracy and the strengthening of discipline in all areas of communist construction are characteristic features of our time. The party considers these questions to be matters of principle, and of paramount importance. The decisions of the 26th Congress, the CPSU Central Committee plenums which followed, and the instructions of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, are persistently being put into practice.

As the nucleus of the political system of Soviet society, the party sets the example for democratic organization in all of its activities, for assuring firm and conscientious party discipline. The essence of democratic centralism, the guiding principle of the organizational structure of the Communist Party, is found in the organic unity and the interaction of these interconnected processes. "We shall always defend intraparty democracy in our press," stressed V.I. Lenin, "But we will never speak out against party centralization. We are for democratic centralism".

From the very beginning this Leninist principle was put at the foundation of the structure and practical activity of our party; it has predetermined its organizational stability, and its capacity to actually carry out its role as the progressive, conscious, organized contingent of the working class, the leader of all the workers in the struggle for victory for the new social system.

Experience proves that confirmation of democratic centralism does not come about automatically, but is the result of the purposeful, energetic activity of the party itself, and its executive organs. To a great extent, the force and the energy of the Marxist-Leninist party is determined by the degree to which it is consistently and correctly put into practice. Both anarchical indiscipline passed off as democracy, and bureaucratic centralization, which restrains the development of the initiative and activeness of the communists, are equally harmful to it.

The bulwark of the party and the solidarity of its ranks are found in the unity of democracy and discipline.

Bourgeois ideologues and revisionists of all hues are furiously attacking the Leninist organizational principles. Their principal attack is on the leading role of the party and on democratic centralism. Shielding themselves with high-sounding phrases on democracy, they reject discipline, the obligation of the minority to be subject to the majority and so on. But no matter how hard the anticomunists exercise their wits, these opportunists of the right and the "left", they can not shake the Marxist-Leninist organizational principles of the fraternal parties.

Under the conditions of developed socialism, the significance of the organization and activity of the party based on democratic socialism is growing more and more, inasmuch as there is objective growth in the role of the CPSU as the guiding and directing force of Soviet society. The party is consistently developing intraparty democracy, strengthening discipline within its ranks, and displaying its constant concern that democratic centralism be realized abundantly in all sectors of the party.

* * *

The Communist Party is truly a democratic organization. This proceeds from its very essence as a union of like-minded people, who have voluntarily joined together in the name of the struggle for implementing communist ideals. The Rules of the CPSU, and the Leninist norms and principles guarantee the profound democracy of intraparty life. However, a great deal here also depends on the practical activities of the party organizations. "The party's great reserve," indicates Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, "Is further development of intraparty democracy, increasing the creative activity, initiative and responsibility of the communists. The more boldly and precisely the communists speak out while discussing the vital questions of the life of the party and the country, the more actively they will take part in carrying out the decisions which were adopted, and the more successfully our party will be able to carry out its historic mission".

Party democracy is assured chiefly by the electivity, accountability and replaceability of all its executive organs. Reports and elections are convincing evidence of the broad democracy and collective wisdom of the party. The election campaign now in progress will be completed at the beginning of 1984. It embraces party groups, as well as shop, primary, rayon, city, okrug, oblast and kray party organizations. More than 1.5 million meetings and conferences will be held. In the decree adopted by the CPSU Central Committee it states that successfully conducting this important political campaign fulfills the mission of ensuring further strengthening of the party ranks, development of intraparty democracy, improvement in organizational and political work of the party organizations as well as the forms and methods of leadership of the socio-economic process, and increasing the leading role of the CPSU in the life of the Soviet society.

The Leninist thesis--that all party affairs lead directly or indirectly, through its representatives and all the members of the party, to equal rights, and that without a single exception--is being realized more and more fully in our days. Right now those party members actively involved in the elections alone amount to more than five million people, which vividly testifies to the genuine and broad participation of the communists in controlling party affairs. The trend is being carefully followed for increasing the number of workers and ordinary kolkhoz members in the party electoral organs. There are almost two million workers and kolkhoz members in all in the party electoral organs, or 40 per cent of the total. The election to the executive organs of women, communists of various nationalities, and the proper combination of experienced cadre with the young and capable activists who have been nominated, has great significance.

The electoral aktiv firmly links the executive organs with the party masses, and helps them to absorb the collective thought and experience of the communists and the workers. The state of affairs in the party organizations depends directly on how actively they operate. Taking this into consideration, in recent years the central committees of the union republic communist parties, the kray and oblast committees and other party committees have begun to express increased concern that all necessary conditions be established for those elected to the party organs, that they may fruitfully participate in their activities, that they continually receive assistance in acquiring skill and experience as organizers and in political work.

Democracy in the internal life of the CPSU is determined by the fact that it is built on the basis of strict observance of the principle of collectivism--the highest principle of party leadership, which is the indispensable condition for the normal operation of party organizations, for the proper education of cadres, and for developing the activeness of the communists. Following the Leninist tradition, the CPSU Central Committee continually takes counsel with the communists on the most important questions of domestic and foreign policy. The recently adopted important decisions on questions of strengthening social and work discipline, and accelerating scientific and technical progress were previously examined and received full approval in many party committees and organizations and in the working collectives. There was a heartfelt response in the country to the meeting of party veterans at the CPSU Central Committee. Drafts of the most important documents of a political, economic and social nature which affect the interests of the workers are regularly brought out for general discussion. The Soviet people thoroughly, creatively and with great interest discussed the draft of the law of the USSR on the working collectives and increasing their role in the administration of enterprises, institutions and organizations.

While developing its collective principles, the party requires that all its organizations confirm these principles every day in the activities of each party organ. Strict observation of this principle serves as reliable insurance against subjectivism, ensures that proper solutions are worked out skillfully, and that they are implemented successfully. At plenums, buro sessions and party meetings it is important to create an atmosphere

which is conducive to profound discussion of questions in a principled manner, in which opinions are expressed frankly, and in which shortcomings are uncovered. A communist must be sure that each of his reasonable motions or remarks is heard and supported.

Recent experience indicates that the role of party committee plenums as organs of collective leadership has increased, and the content of their work has become enriched. The most important questions of the economic and social development of republics, krays, oblasts, cities and rayons are brought up for discussion: increasing the effectiveness and quality of work; intraparty life; education for the people. Members of appropriate party committees and other activists are brought in to prepare for them. The practice is spreading more and more, where members of the party committees familiarize themselves with the materials in advance of the coming plenum. This permits the communists to penetrate more deeply to the essence of the problems being considered, to think through the proposals, and to take an active role in the work of the plenum. The buros of many party committees regularly inform the participants in the plenum of their work, of specifically what has been done to carry out the decisions adopted previously, of critical remarks and proposals, and of planned measures. All this increases the importance of the plenums, helps to increase the activeness and initiative of the members of the party committees, and supports genuinely collective work.

While developing intraparty democracy in every possible way, it is important to bear in mind that its level depends not only on how many gatherings, sessions and meetings are conducted or on how many speeches are delivered. Its essence lies above all in the fact that the most important questions of the life and activities of the party and each of its organizations be decided in a truly collective, businesslike manner, taking into consideration the opinions of the broad masses of communists, in order that decisions be made collectively, expressing the will of the majority, and that they be successively put into effect. The instructions of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which communists received with warm approval, must be followed relentlessly--to declare a genuine war against such practices as not supporting our democratic norms and establishments with deeds, when people are satisfied with form alone, a semblance of business.

Our party is constantly concerned with undeviating fulfillment of democratic principles at all levels of party activity, and of course with the work of the primary party organizations which represent the basis of the party. The more fully the Leninist norms and principles are put into effect by the party organizations, the more effective are the lower party organizations and the stronger the party itself. The CPSU currently has nearly 428,000 primary party organizations, over 480,000 shop party organizations and 660,000 party groups. In these the numerous cells of the mighty, healthy organism which is the party, a process of invigorating growth is taking place. Based on democratic norms, it is strengthening the ranks of the party, shaping and tempering the communists as high-principled, conscientious and active fighters for the party: here is where the unbreakable ties between the party and the masses are displayed most vividly.

Now, at the time when the party considers that increasing the labor and socio-political activeness of the workers and creating the conditions for the development of their creative initiative and spontaneous action are of key significance, there is clearly a need for further increasing in every way possible the militant enthusiasm of the primary party organizations--for they should enjoy the right to control the activities of the administration and increase party influence on matters of production, on educating the people and on their everyday life.

The decisions of the 26th Party Congress require that party organizations listen even more attentively to the voice of the masses. The party is also vitally interested in the fact that all Soviet people should know of its affairs and its plans. Informing all Soviet people about party life and publicity on the work of party organizations is an effective means for strengthening ties between the party and the masses. It is hard to overestimate the significance of the recently-approved program to regularly inform communists and all Soviet people of the work of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, of the questions and the problems which it is examining and solving. The workers rightfully see in this the realization of Leninist traditions in the life of the party.

Party committees have been called upon to constantly bear in mind questions of keeping communists and all the workers informed, to actively utilize the press, radio and television for this purpose, as well as speeches by party, Soviet, trade-union, and economic administrators, and to conduct united political education days.

One of the most important channels for real communication between the party and the masses is the letters and proposals from the workers. Trusting wholeheartedly in the party, the Soviet people appeal to it from the heart on the most essential questions of public life, labor and everyday life. They frankly share their considerations and concerns, and criticize the shortcomings which exist. The Central Committee considers work with these letters to be very important. Soon after the 26th Congress, the CPSU Central Committee adopted a decree on measures for further improving work with the letters and proposals from the workers. In December 1982 the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined this question anew, and remarked on its great significance in the matter of further developing Leninist principles of democracy and a responsible attitude to the letters and proposals from the workers, one which is worthy of the party. Each party and Soviet worker, each manager of an enterprise or institution must consider this work as his personal obligation to the people and to the party.

In accordance with instructions from the CPSU Central Committee, party organizations have undertaken work on improving the practice of examining letters and complaints, on eliminating the shortcomings which have elicited the well-founded reproach and complaints from Soviet citizens. Union republic communist party central committees, as well as kray, obkom and other party committees, have examined the state of the work with letters and complaints from the workers at plenums and buro meetings, have planned and are implementing specific measures for further improving matters in this important sector, in order to more promptly and efficiently solve the

questions which the workers have brought up. There should be no place in our life for the formal, bureaucratic attitude toward the letters, complaints and protests from the workers, which one still encounters here and there.

In recent years a great deal has been accomplished on improving intraparty information, and on creating a well-organized information system, from the top down and from the bottom up. The practice of delivering reports on the work of the party raykoms, gorkoms, and obkoms directly to the primary party organizations is becoming more widespread.

Party organs have begun to utilize more actively information received from the primary party organizations. It helps them take public opinion into consideration, and more fully and concretely perceive the state of affairs in the localities. Positive experience in this plane has been accumulated in the party organizations of Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Tatar ASSR and others. At the same time, party information from the localities occasionally shows a lack of effectiveness, concreteness and conviction; at times it is of a shallow, formal nature, and illuminates the state of affairs from only one side. Certain party committees, for example, gladly inform their superior organs of the positive aspects and the good results which have been achieved, but prefer not to focus attention on their blunders and shortcomings--which is contrary to the requirements of the party for authenticity and objectivity of the information.

One of the most important conditions for party democracy is its ability to critically analyze and evaluate its own activities. It is just such a capability that is fully inherent in the Leninist party. The widespread development of criticism and self-criticism is an indicator of the increasing force and militant enthusiasm of the party, of maturity in intraparty relations. It is also important to further deepen in every way possible this positive trend, and to establish in all party organizations the spirit of self-criticism and intolerance of shortcomings, and to increase the effectiveness of criticism.

Also positive is the fact that in recent years, under the influence of the work style of the party Central Committee, a definite work system has taken shape for implementing critical observations and proposals expressed at the plenums and meetings of the party and economic aktiv, as well as in the primary party organizations. They are carefully considered and examined at the buros or secretariats, and the appropriate measures are taken to implement them. All of this is being received with approval by communists, who are actively supporting the development of criticism and self-criticism, and democracy and collectivism in our party is becoming deeper.

Speaking of the further development of criticism, one should first of all pay attention to criticism from below. As the facts indicate, there is not enough of such criticism at many party plenums of the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, where the bulk of the criticism comes from above and is directed to the subordinate organizations. The proper combination of criticism from above and criticism from below is an important factor in improving party work, in developing initiative among the communists, and in educating the cadres.

Unfortunately, there are still administrators who are lacking in self-control and tact, in the ability to listen attentively to critical remarks, and to draw the proper conclusions from them. Party organizations must make a principled evaluation of instances of improper attitudes toward criticism, and to attempts at persecution for it. The proper reaction to criticism, and especially criticism from below, is a most important indicator of adherence to principle, to maturity, and to adherence to party principles by the administrative cadres.

* * *

The communist party consistently proceeds from the premise that intraparty democracy must be organically combined with centralism, and with firm and conscious discipline. The party has set the task: Wage a decisive battle against any violations of party, state and labor discipline. The measures taken for strengthening labor discipline and order made it possible in a relatively short time to achieve noteworthy results in overcoming instances of laxity, and the irresponsible attitude of part of the people to their responsibilities.

Strengthing of Discipline--this is not a short-duration campaign. The CPSU Central Committee cautions against a formal, superficial approach to this matter, against attempts to somehow reduce the work on strengthening discipline to administrative control over the presence of a man at work "from" and "to" a certain time. Of course this is also necessary, but the most important, the fundamental thing lies in the full effect of having each person at his own work position. It is important to create conditions in production everywhere, which would render impossible any manifestation of indiscipline.

The party's course for further strengthening order and organization everywhere is the practical embodiment of the Leninist ideals on teaching socialist labor discipline. Labor discipline must, as V.I. Lenin pointed out, "lead to the very highest degree of effort; and then we will be invincible".

The leading role in the struggle for strengthening discipline belongs to the party organizations, to the communists. They have been called upon to set the example for a high degree of organization, for businesslike performance and for being disciplined. Party discipline, it goes without saying, cannot be reduced to merely calling the regular party meetings into session and to paying membership dues on time. It presupposes unconditionally observing all the other requirements of the Rules of the CPSU. And this means that a communist is obliged to set the example for an honest, conscientious work attitude, and to come out as the initiator of all that is new and progressive; to support and spread progressive experience; to protect and to increase public and socialist property, and so on. The requirements of the rules are the same: they are equally mandatory for all communists. The strength of party discipline lies in the fact that the party has one discipline and one law for all communists. It is understandable that party organizations cannot tolerate violations of discipline in their own ranks. V.I. Lenin pointed out: "...If we teach discipline to the workers and the peasants honestly, we are obliged to start with our very own selves".

The party does not accept passivity and indifference. A communist must be not only a conscientious and efficient worker, but must also struggle with everything that hinders working and living normally. The duty of each communist always and everywhere is to be an active steward of the policy of the party. Meanwhile, not everyone behaves in such a manner yet. The report of the Saratov Obkom of the party, which was examined at the CPSU Central Committee, showed in particular that many primary party organizations are not displaying the required persistence in improving the work of the enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, establishments and learning institutions. Certain communists are not real political fighters and do not always react sharply in adherence to principle to various kinds of violations and shortcomings. There are frequently instances in which negative phenomena are disclosed without the knowledge of the primary party organizations, and measures are taken after the superior organs have taken a hand. Such a situation must not be tolerated, and a communist cannot live according to the principle "It's no concern of mine".

The party never has built and does not build discipline on the basis of fear and coercion. It displays constant concern for teaching a conscious discipline which is characteristic of a socialist society. This must be, in the words of V.I. Lenin, "A discipline of faith...a comradely discipline, a discipline filled with respect, a discipline of independence and initiative..."

At the basis of conscious discipline there lies a high degree of moral conviction. It is namely this high-mindedness which permits a person to become aware that his work is a part of a great common cause--the building of communism. And it is this which determines his intolerance toward laxity and sloppiness, toward Philistine indifference and selfishness. To be high minded means to demand of oneself and others the strictest observation of discipline; to work with verve, with initiative, and to give it all you have. The party desires that communists possess these very qualities; that they set the example for highly-productive work; that they come out as the pioneers of valuable undertakings, initiators of socialist competition; and that they themselves be worthy examples of discipline, of organization, and of irreproachable behavior in the working collectives, in the family and in public.

The June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum demanded elevating decisively the ideological, educational and propaganda work to the level of those great and complex tasks which the party is solving in the process of perfecting developed socialism. It was particularly stressed that the formation of the consciousness of communists and all members of our society is a matter for the whole party. The great work which was launched in the party organizations on implementing the decisions of the Plenum, is directed toward making the feeling of responsibility for the cause of his organization and the party as a whole an organically inherent part of every communist. In order to do this it is necessary that a mutually demanding atmosphere, adhering to high standards, be created in each party organization: such a mood that would render impossible the manifestation of passiveness and indifference, which would arouse each one to relate to his own obligations in a highly responsible manner, and to carry out his high obligations to the party.

In educating the communists, and in tempering their morals, it is difficult to overestimate the significance of political studies, political self-education, and individual work with people. One effective method of education in particular is listening to reports delivered at sessions of the party buros and committees on carrying out the requirements of the Rules of the CPSU and party commissions. When speaking before his party comrades, a communist evaluates his position in the total system in a self-deprecating manner. For him both praise for good deeds and comradely remarks on his work and behavior remain memorable. The practice of individual conversations with communists and secretaries and members of buros and committees of primary party organizations, raykoms and gorkoms is also becoming more widespread. Meetings and conversations, held in a friendly manner, in a comradely atmosphere, speed up the process of forming communists as political fighters for the cause of the party, and strengthens conscious discipline in the party ranks.

Discipline and order are always needed. But today, when the party has brought forth, and is steadily and persistently solving vast socio-economic tasks, when the scale of management has become gigantic, when the network of economic links is becoming ever more complex, they are especially needed. And this is the source of the growing significance of personal responsibility, and above all that of the economic, Soviet and party leaders. At a meeting with machine tool operators in Moscow, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed that the question of strengthening discipline pertains not only to workers, engineering and technical personnel, but to everyone, starting with the ministers.

The party and the country have affirmed their great confidence in the cadres and have taken an objective, comprehensive approach to analysis of their activities; at the same time, they require a great deal of them. The party, while trusting in its cadres, holds each of them completely accountable for the affairs with which they've been entrusted, and exacts strict penalties for violating party and state discipline, no matter what position they occupy, past services notwithstanding.

The moral foundation of our socialist society is built on respect and confidence in people; however, one still encounters people who utilize this confidence to the detriment of society: they permit personal indiscretions and even set out to try to deceive the state, with eyewash, bribe-taking, and pilfering socialist property. The party is waging a decisive struggle with such cases. It is constantly concerned with further strengthening the moral fibre; with intolerance toward those who violate our morals and Soviet laws, who debase our entire social life; with the hope that observing the norms of social morals will become a natural need for each communist, for each Soviet person.

In the struggle to fulfill the economic, social and educational tasks of the party, its Central Committee attributes principally important significance to improving the style of the work. Party committees and leading cadres are called upon to persistently master a style of work in which the state of

organization, business ability, high sense of responsibility, and intolerance for shortcomings are kept in the foreground. They must decisively set themselves free from the paperwork style of management, and from speechifying.

Party organizations received with great interest the press accounts of the experience of the Tomsk Oblast CPSU Committee on increasing business ability in their work. This experience shows that for the good of the cause one can and must radically reduce all kinds of sessions and meetings. The chief benefit from reduction of sessions is the shift in the center of gravity of organizational and political work directly to the working collectives and the strengthening of party influence in them, and as a result--and this is truly the main thing--successful accomplishment of the economic tasks. The oblast is systematically coping with the plans for industrial production, and is successfully solving the problem of providing the populace with basic food products on the basis of their own production. The production of meat, milk and eggs is growing steadily, and they have organized year-round production of vegetables.

Recently, the central committees of the communist party of Belorussia; the Stavropol kraykom; the party committees of the Moscow, Leningrad and Rostov Oblasts, and many others, have noticeably reduced the number of sessions and meetings--especially those on current questions, which should be resolved in an efficient manner and do not require collective debate. In the republics, krays and oblasts they have reduced the number of summons before the party committees, Soviet and economic organs, of responsible officials and the aktiv. However, not everyone has yet drawn the necessary conclusions with regard to the party's requirements. Analysis reveals that the flow of paperwork coming in from certain ministries and departments has not been reduced.

Further strengthening of discipline, improving the work style, and proper education of cadres depend directly on the manner in which monitoring and verifying execution have been established. In our current conditions, Lenin's instructions are still timely: /"Check the people and check the actual execution of business--This, I say again: this, and only this is the main point of all our work and all our policies".

The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving Control and Checking Execution in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress", the task was set for striving to organically combine control with practical work on carrying out the directives of the party and the government. Guided by this general party document, the central committees of the union republic communist parties, party kraykoms and obkoms, and other party committees have intensified their efforts on control and checking on execution.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, for example, has for this purpose put into practice a system of working groups, whose obligations include both preparation of a document and checking the pace of its actual execution, as well as a subsequent report to the central committee secretariat on its results. In the Kalinin, Kuybyshev and certain

other party obkoms, they have begun to check on execution of decrees in the localities, for the most part through the efforts of party committee workers, without requirement for additional information. Questions of control and strengthening executive discipline are becoming the basic direction in the work of the secretariats of the central committees of the union republic communist parties, and of the party kraykoms and obkoms. Party committees are taking additional measures for improving the coordination of party and other kinds of mass control.

A serious flaw in the working style of certain party obkoms until recently has been the adoption of a large number of decrees and poorly monitoring their execution. Such instances took place in Amur, Irkutsk, Khmel'nitskiy and certain other oblasts. As a study by the Primorskiy Kray committee and the Volgograd Oblast committee of the CPSU indicates, the work of a number of party gorkoms and raykoms, and the decrees which they've adopted quite often have an imprecise character and duplicate one another; and, naturally, they do not produce the necessary results.

All of this testifies to the fact that it is necessary to strengthen the control and verification of execution, to raise executive discipline, and to put into the language of specific business the instruction of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, that each decision on one and the same question be adopted only after past decisions have been carried out, or some kind of new conditions have sprung up.

The party attributes great significance to better utilization by primary party organizations of the right to monitor the activities of the administration. As it was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, whether we are talking about personnel questions, about fulfilling the economic plans or about improving the people's working and living conditions, the party organizations must show adherence to principle and not follow the example of the administration when it acts improperly. In a word, they must strictly follow the party line.

An important role in this matter belongs to the commissions of the primary party organizations for implementing the right of monitoring the activities of the administration and for the work of the personnel. They have been called upon to bring party work even closer to the practical affairs of economic and social development; to inculcate in the leading cadres and the ordinary workers a strong sense of responsibility for the affairs in their own collectives; and to observe common state interests.

As practical experience shows, monitoring the activities of the administration is becoming more demanding, multi-faceted and effective. In the course of the current election campaign the party is receiving businesslike proposals for further improving the work of the commissions. The duty of the party organizations is to be constantly concerned that the activity of the commissions is properly organized, that it is directed toward the main problems. It is fitting to help the members of the commissions acquire the necessary experience, and to persistently strive to ensure that the matter which was begun be brought to its conclusion.

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The consistently expanding and deepening democracy and the strengthening of discipline in our party is a natural process. It proceeds on the basis of the objective needs of social development and at the very same time is subject to the influence of the great organizational and political work of the CPSU Central Committee, and all sections of the party. The attitude which has taken shape in the party, the democratic principles and norms which permeate its internal life, are receiving general recognition, and serve as a good example for state and social organizations, and for the working collectives. This testifies over and over to the unchallengeable significance of Leninist organizational principles; and it actively supports further unification of the party and the people, the comprehensive development of the democratic bases of our socio-political system, and successful solution of the tasks of communist construction.

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[Article by V. N. Ivanov: "The Sociology of Propaganda: Certain Aspects of Content"]

[Text] "The convincing, substantive demonstration of our attainments, serious analysis of the new problems that are constantly arising, freshness of thought and word -- such is the path to improving all our propaganda which must always be truthful and realistic but also interesting, intelligible and hence more efficacious."

-- Yu. V. Andropov

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The development of scientific sociological knowledge finds its particular expression in its differentiation, in the formation of special theories within the framework of sociology: sociology of education, sociology of the family, sociology of science, sociology of medicine, sociology of religion, sociology of sport, etc. There is every justification for placing the sociology of propaganda within the same framework. Its institutionalization is occasioned by the place that propaganda occupies in the system of superstructural relations and also by the considerable experience that has been amassed in the application of sociological methods and concepts in the study of quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the propaganda process.

"Ideological activity cannot be waged effectively without a smoothly functioning feedback mechanism. Without it, propaganda will run idle... It is necessary to proceed from evaluations of the state of ideological processes to their forecasting, from unrelated to systematic studies of public opinion" noted K. U. Chernenko in the report "Current Problems in Party Ideological and Mass Political Work" at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee [2]. Sociological research or more precisely the sociology of propaganda, which is becoming an integral part of the entire system of propaganda activity, is one channel of flexible, operational communication that makes it possible to discern subtle changes in the mood of the masses and to study their interests and needs in depth. The sociology of propaganda becomes "intertwined" in the propaganda system, helps it to improve continuously, to seek and find optimal ways and means of transforming the scientific principles of Marxism-Leninism into the ideological convictions and practical actions of the masses.

Communist propaganda as a superstructural institution of socialist society and its functioning under specific social conditions are the subject of the sociology of propaganda.

The sociology of propaganda, which is forming as a specific branch of sociological knowledge, reflects the structure of communist propaganda as a definite system functioning in accordance with its immanent principles. Elements of this system are: the mass media and forms of ideological influence: political education, economic education, lecture propaganda, the press, television and radio [3]. The sociological study of the enumerated elements has its own specific features that stem from the particulars of their functioning. These specific features find their reflection in the aggregate of the indicators that are used and in certain research procedures.

The experience that has been amassed in sociological research on elements of the system of propaganda provides a basis for elaborating individual divisions of the sociology of propaganda. Each division combines knowledge that varies in character and degree of commonness of knowledge: (1) the aggregate of concepts revealing the essence of a given element in the system of propaganda, its place and purpose, its relationship to other elements, and the nature of its dependence on various social factors and conditions; (2) the aggregate of operational concepts ("effectiveness

of lecture propaganda," "radio audience," etc.); and (3) the aggregate of indicators used in research one a given element of propaganda.

Phenomena and processes in the thinking and activity of social demographic and occupational groups in the population under the influence of propaganda (the formation of certain states in the mass consciousness, world-view, value orientations and appropriate social behavior).

The sociology of propaganda analyzes the efficacy of various propaganda forms and means and recommends ways of improving them. The sociology of propaganda identifies changes (past or present) in the thinking and activity of various population groups under the influence of various forms of propaganda, determines which of them are most effective under specific social conditions, ascertains propaganda forms and methods that are not sufficiently effective and that do not entirely correspond to the needs and interests of various segments of working people, indicates their "obsolescence," and makes appropriate recommendations. As a developing branch, the sociology of propaganda is concerned with the development of the methodology and methods of sociological research on the basis of the analysis of amassed experience.

The basic principle in the study of propagandistic activity is that it is considered in close interrelationship with the conditions in which it is performed. It is impossible to make correct conclusions and recommendations on the optimization of propaganda, on improving its scientific bases without taking into account the specifics of the social being of a given class (group, stratum, collective), without taking into account the fact that the entire tenor of life shapes the social direction of individual thought and creates positive (or negative) prerequisites for the reception of the disseminated information.

This principle occasions the organic unity and interrelationship of the sociology of propaganda with other branches of sociological knowledge that study the social and ethnic structure of socialist society, way of life, labor and sociopolitical activism of the masses, intellectual life, etc. This principle takes specific form in the programs and methods of sociological research on various aspects of the propaganda process (structural elements, forms, means, their effectiveness, particulars of application under various conditions, the reverse impact of propaganda on social conditions, etc.). It should be noted that the methods used by the sociology of propaganda are basically analogous to those used in other branches of sociology (sociology of education, sociology of science, sociology of culture, etc.). They can be subdivided into: (1) methods used in the detection of the problems and in formulating the research tasks (analysis, synthesis, deduction, induction, operationalization, etc.); (2) methods used in collecting primary sociological information (polls of respondents, polls of experts, observation, study of documents, etc.); (3) methods used in the processing of primary sociological information (grouping, ranking, correlation, factor analysis, etc.); (4) methods used in the interpretation of the data (generalization, model-building, classification, etc.).

Data obtained in the course of sociological research make it possible to resolve certain practical questions regarding the organization of propaganda. At the same time, they also provide a basis for drawing certain conclusions.

Political education (party studies¹, political education of Komsomols and youth²) is a central link in propaganda. This fact is reflected in the sociology of propaganda and in the organization of sociological research in this direction. The 26th CPSU Congress called attention to the need for decisive improvement in the quality of party studies and for increasing its effectiveness [1]. These questions have occupied a central place in sociological research on this form of propaganda. This research produced a system of indicators making it possible to provide a quantitative and qualitative characterization of political education and developed standard questionnaires, interview forms and other tools that have been used widely in studying the elements and forms of propaganda.

In the opinion of scholars affiliated with the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee who carried out one of the first major sociological studies of political education [politicheskaya ucheba] (in Tomsk and Mogilev Oblasts), the latter "is characterized (1) by a certain scientific and theoretical content that reveals one or another component part of Marxist-Leninist science and communist party policy; (2) by the level of propaganda cadres that ensure a high scientific level and party-mindedness in the educational process; (3) by a certain organizational structure that makes it possible to conduct propaganda work on a differentiated basis with due regard to the age, education, occupation of the participants" [6]. Each of these indicators in turn is subdivided into a number of more specific indicators that make it possible to evaluate the effectiveness of political education.

The system of indicators that existed in the second half of the Seventies made it possible to record not only changes occurring in the organization of the political education of participants but also in their labor and social activity. This system included such indicators as the level of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired in the process of political education, and ideological-cognitive, labor and sociopolitical activism. The questionnaires and interview forms for propagandists and participants included questions that were described as descriptive (reflecting various aspects of reality), evaluative (when the respondent evaluated various aspects of reality or judgments) and motivational (which explained the objectives of the respondent's behavior) [7, 8]. The questions in each specific instance were determined by the subject of research and the general educational level of the respondents.

Very illustrative in this regard is a sociological study conducted by the ISI AN SSSR [Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences jointly with the Sochi City Party Committee [9]. The subject of the study was the process by which the Marxist-Leninist world-view forms in the highest link in the system of party education. The research program noted that the main figure in the party studies system is the propagandist and that the ideological-theoretical level and effectiveness of the activities depend primarily on him. The objectives of the study were formulated accordingly.

The findings made it possible to provide a precise quantitative and qualitative characterization of the activity of propagandists and to outline measures for its further improvement. They also brought to light a number of complex and not entirely resolved questions. Thus while a significant majority of the propagandists expressed satisfaction with their activity, about 20 percent declared they would not like to perform this work in the future. The city party committee carefully analyzed the reasons and found that not all party organizations were sufficiently diligent in screening propaganda cadres, that they occasionally failed to consider the aptitudes, level of preparation, occupation, etc., of various communists. The committee also noted that roughly 90 percent of the propagandists had other social assignments in addition to their basic assignment which inevitably led to their being overloaded.

One of the major objectives of the study was to determine the attitude of participants toward party studies, their activism and the level of their knowledge. It was found that 40 percent of the seminar participants had virtually no opportunity to choose one or another form of study, that their interests were not taken into account. Such an educational form as study based on individual plans was being introduced with great difficulty. Certain shortcomings were also detected in the level of knowledge of participants in theoretical seminars who in particular were called upon to describe the social consequences of the revolution in science and technology [NTR]. They were asked to choose one of the following three variants: (1) the consequences of the NTR depend on the social conditions under which it takes place; (2) the consequences of the NTR are the same under any social conditions; and (3) it is impossible to predict the consequences of the NTR. Approximately 80 percent of the respondents correctly chose (1). The same question was asked propagandists and almost one-fifth of them answered incorrectly. The reasons why the participants were giving wrong answers became immediately apparent.

Sociological research on party studies in the Seventies provided significant material for theoretical analysis and generalization.

A great role belongs to the economics education of the working people which is intended to foster modern economic thought, socialist enterprise and efficiency, the everyday participation of the working people in the management of production, the strengthening of discipline, and to promote the mass movement to increase the effectiveness of production.

A real program of primary economic studies [ekonomicheskiy vseobuch] was established throughout the country in the Seventies: every year approximately 34 million people received economic training; 21 million persons studied progressive experience and production experience [10]. In the 1977/78 academic year, problems of economics were studied by more than 19.1 million blue collar workers, almost 7 million kolkhoz farmers and sovkhoz workers, and by 5.5 million specialists and enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers.

In the course of the research, the impact of economic studies on the consciousness of individuals and their political and moral qualities was determined with the aid of the same methods and indicators that were used in the investigation of party studies. The system of indicators took into account the goal orientation of economic studies and the anticipated return in production. Analysis of the effectiveness of economic studies in Sverdlovsk Oblast enterprise collectives showed that during the studies more than 50 percent of the participants submitted proposals on improving the organization of production; approximately 80 percent of them actively participated in discussions of questions concerning the life of their enterprises [11]. Sociological research was also instrumental in detecting bottlenecks and unutilized reserves in the economic studies of the working people. Analysis of the progressive experience of economic studies using the scientific tools of the sociology of propaganda will unquestionably prove useful in the light of the practical resolution of problems advanced in the decree of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee "Current Problems in Party Ideological and Mass Political Work" [12].

Lectures are one of the most widespread forms of propaganda and are widely used to clarify Marxist-Leninist doctrine and current problems in the domestic foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Virtually all segments of the population and all labor collectives are exposed to lecture propaganda. Considerable experience has been amassed in the sociological study of lecture propaganda. Let us present as a typical example a study conducted in the Latvian SSR to elicit the place and role of lecture propaganda in the overall system of propaganda work, to ascertain the factors that contribute to its efficacy and to build an optimal model of lecture propaganda in the republic [13].

The first phase of the research program was devoted to the study of the structure of the lecturers (over 3000 members of the republic intelligentsia from all walks of life) and their activity. Their audience was studied in the second phase. Specific points studied were: the degree to which various population groups and strata were exposed to lectures, the level of satisfaction with the topic and content of the lectures, the activism of the audience, and attendance at lectures depending on the topic. Thus attendance was highest at lectures on legal issues (76.8 percent), international relations (67.7 percent), morality, ethics and esthetics (41.9), literature and art (37.8 percent), and medicine (31 percent).

The study showed that the topics of the lectures for the most part corresponded to the interests of the audience. However the interest of the lecture audience in certain fields of knowledge (technical sciences, pedagogy and psychology, literature and art, medicine and biology) is not entirely satisfied. What is more, young people between 18 and 23 years of age are interested in lectures on international life, literature and art, morality, pedagogy, physical culture and sport. There are no essential differences in the topical interests of older members of the audience. In the opinion of the respondents, the components that contribute to the high quality of lectures are: novelty and recency of the material (78 percent), its practical relevance (73 percent), emotionality of presentation (51.3 percent) and humorous asides (50.3 percent). Almost half of the respondents consider the use of aids and technical propaganda means to be important.

Conclusions that were subsequently taken into account in the work of the republic "Znaniye" [Knowledge] Society noted that the improvement of the qualitative structure of lecturers and the improvement of their professional training and their instruction in method through a differentiated approach to the organization of their training are the basis for increasing the effectiveness of lecture propaganda. Recommendations were made regarding improvement in the form of the lecturers' work, of scientific method councils and commissions.

Similar studies were conducted by the "Znaniye" Society in the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR, Estonian SSR and other republics [14-16].

A great deal of experience has been amassed in the study of the activity of the mass media and propaganda which are beamed at practically the entire nation's population.³ Sociological research has been conducted on both an all-union and regional scale. Its program has included: the study of the audience for each channel of mass information and propaganda; ascertaining the degree to which various groups of the population are informed on decisions of the party and government, on specific measures reflecting the content of CPSU policy, on events of world significance, etc.; determining the degree of audience satisfaction with the work of the mass media and propaganda, reasons for preferring one or another information channel, and evaluations of the content of various materials and programs.

The experience of an integrated study of the activity of the mass media and propaganda in Taganrog, Moscow and Rostov-na-Donu [17] and studies of the mass media audience in Leningrad, Tbilisi, Ashkhabad, Tallinn, and Riga [18-20] is illustrative. Economic differences that persist in the present stage of development of socialist society also occasion the qualitative heterogeneity of the cast of mind of different social demographic groups that have their own unique features, specific interests, traditions, habits, etc. In the course of organizing and conducting sociological research, the features of various audiences were categorized. The audience as the object of propagandistic influence was classified as "blue collar," "rural," "youth," "student," etc. Study of the communicative behavior of these audiences made it possible to draw important conclusions regarding the effectiveness of the activity of press and television organs.

The objectives of the sociological research programs were attained with the aid of a specially developed system of indicators that can conditionally be divided into four basic groups.

The first group is associated with the analysis of sources of mass information, their topical orientation, goals and structure. The second group of indicators is connected with the description of the actual communicative behavior of the audience and its attitudes toward the mass media and propaganda operative in a given region. Indicators in this group reflect the frequency and intensiveness with which information is received through a given channel, the size of the audience, the reasons behind the choice of an information source, and the degree to which the topical orientation of the information corresponds to the interests of the audience. The third group is associated with the study of the impact of information received from various sources.

These indicators describe the changes that take place in the audience's thinking. The fourth group of indicators is associated with the analysis of the audience's attitudes toward the objective conditions surrounding the mass information process. This attitude is manifested not only in evaluations of the given conditions but also in the results of sociopolitical and labor activity.

Counterpropaganda is an integral element of communist propaganda. "We need a well conceived integral counterpropaganda system that is dynamic and effective" observed Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in his speech at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee [12].

Counterpropaganda is understood to mean a specialized direction of ideological activity aimed at exposing the goals, methods and arguments of propaganda hostile to socialism and at neutralizing ideological subversion. Counterpropaganda is based on the correct understanding of the actual processes of reality and their inherent contradictions which our ideological enemies love to exploit. Counterpropaganda focuses attention on urgent problems of modern times, on unresolved problems and difficulties, provides the necessary information both to Soviet people and our foreign friends thereby making everyone who loves and understands the ideals of socialism better informed.

The operational political information of the masses, the convincingness of the arguments and the ability "to impart to counterpropaganda such a necessary quality as to conduct it with due regard to the degree of influence that bourgeois propaganda exerts in any given region of the nation on various segments of the population" acquire special significance in the organization of counterpropaganda [21].

The sociology of propaganda promotes the resolution of counterpropaganda tasks in two basic directions: (1) study of the content and methods of enemy propaganda (content analysis of texts); (2) determination of the ideological and socio-psychological readiness of various social demographic and occupational groups of the population to withstand enemy propaganda, the degree to which they are informed, the reaction of public opinion to various points propagandized by our ideological enemy (questionnaires, interviews, observation).

Since imperialist propaganda has to a considerable degree taken on the character of long-term and large-scale propaganda campaigns, the use of sociological methods to study the latter has been advanced to the forefront. Researchers proceed from the premise that the specific content, intensiveness and methods of anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns depend on a number of circumstances, in particular on the intensity of political contradictions in the international arena, the actual correlation of the opposing social systems, etc. The basic task of anti-Soviet campaigns is directly articulated in the NATO (and, essentially, U. S.) foreign policy doctrine that reflects the strategic objectives of the dominant monopolistic groupings.

Study of the aforementioned doctrine is the first stage in the sociological study of anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns. It is based on the comparative analysis of documents, program statements and declarations developed by the leading Western powers.

The second stage involves the content analysis of materials in the press, radio broadcasts, etc., that make it possible to identify the basic theoretical principles (theses, documents) disseminated by the mass media of imperialist countries and to determine the aggregate of problems comprising the content of a propaganda campaign. One of the tasks in the given stage is to analyze propagandistic versions, i. e., the special interpretations aimed at a certain social demographic group in the population (special audience) and information dissemination methods. It is important to identify the organizations (centers, services) participating in the preparation and execution of a campaign. This will make it possible to understand the designs of its organizers more fully and to determine the sources and character of the information used.

The content of the third stage in the sociological study of a propaganda campaign consists in advancing hypotheses on the attitudes of various social demographic groups in the population toward the campaign and in verifying the hypotheses by polling respondents and experts.

The fourth stage is devoted to making recommendations on increasing the effectiveness of counterpropaganda activity of the Soviet mass media.

Sociological research in the given area also makes it possible to resolve the problem of classifying propaganda campaigns and provides the necessary material for their quantitative and qualitative characterization and for forecasting possible changes in the method of execution, which acquires special importance in the organization of anticipatory counterpropaganda. The most important prerequisites to success in this effort include; beating the class enemy to the punch in publicizing a given phenomenon or event, explaining it convincingly from the standpoint of Marxist-Leninist social science and informing the audience concerning possible ideological speculations.

Sociological analysis of the anti-Soviet "human rights" propaganda campaign revealed in particular that the absolute majority of the Soviet people understood its objectives and also the unseemly tactics that our ideological enemy has used. At the same time, research reveals that various groups of population are not sufficiently informed on a number of issues. Some of the respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the activity of the Soviet mass media and propaganda (the dissatisfaction for the most part concerned efficiency, consideration of the interests of the audience and the forms in which the materials are presented).

Sociological research conducted on a regular basis in the last 10 years in Estonia have been instrumental in optimizing counterpropaganda activity. A representative population sampling was developed and a computer center was organized in the republic. In the study of the communicative behavior of the audience, wide use was made of questionnaire, telephone and (one-week) logbook polls. Specially developed punch cards were used to record

changes in interests, opinions and reactions to various programs, broadcasts, etc. In particular, a study (1979) revealed that eighth graders preferred to watch foreign television. The study's findings provided a basis for adopting measures to strengthen the political education of school youth, to instill in them the ability to recognize ideological and moral positions hostile to the socialist way of life that are propagandized with the aid of entertainment broadcasts, advertising, etc. Such practical steps as the creation of new programs ("Youth World," "History of Phonograph Recordings") proved to be very beneficial and led to a reduction in the audience oriented toward bourgeois information channels [22].

Under present conditions, the further development of the sociology of propaganda acquires special urgency. The creative union of ideological workers and sociologists, which must be strengthened and improved in every way, is the guarantee of success in this area.

FOOTNOTES

1. As of 1982, the country's party education system was providing instruction to 16.6 million persons, including more than 13 million communists. The work was conducted by more than 744 thousand propagandists [4].
2. More than 10 million boys and girls are studying in the system of Komsomol political studies and economic education; 4.5 million -- in communist labor schools [5].
3. Virtually the entire nation's population has the opportunity to listen to the radio and the majority has the opportunity to watch television. All republics and oblasts have their own radio stations and television stations are to be found almost everywhere. The average Soviet family reads 5 newspapers and journals and 24 books a year [2, pp 26, 27].

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NATIONAL

SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF SOVIET STUDENTS REVIEWED

Moscow OБSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSSR. SERIYA I. PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA in Russian No 5, Sep-Oct 83 [signed to press 19 Jul 83] pp 97-99

[Review by G. P. Merkulova of an article by M. N. Rutkevich, M. Kh. Titma and F. R. Filippov "Izmeneniya v sotsial'nom sostave i professional'noy oriyentatsii studenchesstva SSSR" [Changes in the Social Structure and Vocational Orientation of Students in the USSR] in the book "Sovetskaya sotsiologiya" [Soviet Sociology] (Editorial collegium: T. V. Ryabushkin, G. V. Osipov (Responsible Editor), et al, Moscow, Institute of Sociological Research, USSR Academy of Sciences, 1982, Vol 2.

[Text] Students are a social stratum that is in the process of making its way into the social intelligentsia. The number of students attending daytime divisions increased from 2241 thousand in 1970/71 to 2978 thousand in 1980/81 (p 112). Higher education is a most important avenue of social mobility to youth in all social group and strata. Given the rapid increase in the absolute number and share of specialists in general and specialists with higher qualifications in particular, the latter is in the process of expanded reproduction. Thus the number of certified specialists working in the national economy increased from 3545 thousand in 1960 to 6853 thousand in 1970 and 12,600 in 1980 (p 112).

The decisive factors responsible for the more and more uniform increase in the number of students from all social groups are the reduction of differences in their financial circumstances and the implementation of the universal complete secondary education program. While in 1970 37.7 percent of the first year students admitted to VUZ daytime divisions were from blue collar families, 9 percent were from kolkhoz worker families and 53.3 percent were from white collar families, in 1979 the corresponding figures were 47.3, 6.5 and 46.2 percent (p 114). The share of students from blue collar families is gradually approaching the share of blue collar workers in the total population. Between 1970 and 1979, the share of the given social group in the number of first year students vis-a-vis the share of the same group in the nation's population changed from 0.71 to 0.74 for blue collar workers, from 2.19 to 2.19 for blue collar workers and from 0.36 to 0.46 for kolkhoz workers (p 114). Characteristically the percent of students from blue collar families is substantially higher in highly urbanized regions of the USSR on the average.

In the USSR, students from blue collar and kolkhoz families receive all manner of benefits upon entering the VUZ and in the process of their study. They are intended to attenuate the inequality of opportunity that stems the incomplete equality in labor and wages that is characteristic of socialism, the inequality in the level and quality of education of various social groups and the inequality in the cultural level of families. At the same time, VUZ's today must base their enrollment on the actually attained level of disclosure of ability and sometimes even below the level of actual knowledge. Thus a contradiction exists between today's needs which require the earliest possible use of the intellectual potential of youth without regard to the conditions under which this potential originates and long-term needs requiring the complete disclosure of the abilities and talents of every citizen entering life.

Entry into VUZ marks the beginning of preparation for labor activity as a specialist with higher qualification which bestows the future right to occupy corresponding positions as 'high class executors' and to a considerable degree as organizers as well since leaders in all branches of culture and in the management sphere are for the most part drawn chiefly from the specialist pool. By enrolling the best trained in the VUZ's, society tries to secure the accelerated development of the productive forces, science and culture and thereby to make further progress in the direction of "equalizing opportunity" and of securing the all-round development of the individual.

Comparative sociological research makes it possible to reveal differences in the social structure of the respondents between various types of higher education institutions. The social and vocational differentiation of various segments of the intelligentsia "continues" in a unique way. The predominance of workers from blue collar families at technical and pedagogical VUZ's is explained on the one hand by the higher adaptability of workers' children to modern production conditions and by the mass character and diffusion of technical and pedagogical institutes on the other. The following features are the most highly differentiated: the social and vocational group to which the father and mother belong; the students' vocational background; and the place of residence of the students' parents. There was less differentiation among the students with regard to the social origin of respondents before entering a VUZ and level of academic performance. According to the findings of a study conducted in 1977-1978, 46.2 percent of the students whose parents were kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers were concentrated at agricultural institutes, 38.9 percent of the offspring of medical families were attending medical institutes, and 55.6 percent of the offspring of the creative and scientific intelligentsia attended universities (p 136).

Research also confirmed the hypothesis of the priority of the social orientation over the vocational orientation. The research revealed a definite change in the social orientation of youth in the direction of the earlier choice of higher education as a means of attaining the social status desired. The greatest changes in this respect were seen among children of blue collar workers and the intelligentsia; the least change was seen among children from kolhkoz farm families. The explanation for this is the growing importance that the quality of general education (which is lower among rural than urban youth) holds for being admitted to a VUZ. The earliest orientation toward higher education was observed among respondents at pedagogical and medical institutes.

The specifics of the students' vocational background followed by sex, year of study, region and social origin of the respondents play the paramount differentiating role in social characterization of students.

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NATIONAL

STUDY OF 'DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS' OF SOVIET DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

Moscow OБSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSSR. SERIYA I. PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA in Russian No 5, Sep-Oct 83. [signed to press 19 Jul 83] pp 99-104

[Review by G. P. Merkulova of a book by R. S. Rogova, Kalinyuk, Ye. S. Samoylova, et al: "Osobennosti demograficheskogo razvitiya v SSSR" [Particulars of Demographic Development in the USSR] (Edited by R. S. Rogova). Moscow, Finansy i statistika, 1982, 232 pages]

[Text] The book consists of three chapters. Chapter one (by I. V. Kalinyuk, R. S. Rogova, Ye. S. Samoylova, and N. I. Kungurova): "From the History of the Social, Economic and Demographic Development of the USSR." The transition to the contemporary type of population reproduction came much later in Russia than in Western countries. In the Central, Baltic and Northwestern regions of the nation, this transition began in the 1860's and was in large measure due to the increase in the size of the urban population. The first stage in the demographic transition was characterized by the lowering of the death rate coupled with a high stable birth rate (all the way up to the beginning of the 20th century). This led to accelerated population growth. Population reproduction indicators in the 1920's and 1930's in the USSR were on the whole characteristic of the second stage of the demographic transition (the simultaneous intensive lowering of the birth rate and the death rate). Very substantial population was also noted throughout the second stage. The number of city dwellers increased by 129.8 percent between 1926 and 1939 (p 43). Women en masse became involved in social production. The cultural level of the population rose. The natural increase in the population of republics corresponded to the share of the urban population and the share of working women. While the second stage in the demographic transition was complete at the beginning of the Forties in the Baltic republics and in the Northwestern regions of the RSFSR, in the rest of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia and Azerbaijan it was only beginning. The Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan and Armenia on the other hand were only entering the first stage of the demographic transition. In the Sixties, the third stage of the demographic transition began in the USSR as a whole. In this stage, population growth rates are chiefly determined by the dynamics of the birth rate.

The time that is available for various kinds of activity is one of the basic indicators of the population's development and its social and demographic groups. Nothing can compensate for a shortage of time. Comparison of research performed in the Twenties and Sixties shows that the increased availability of housing led to an increase in the time spent on housecleaning by 35 percent, that increases in monetary income meant a 3.7 fold increase in the time spent shopping for food and manufactured goods (p 61). At the same time, female workers in families with a low per capita income spent much more time on housework than those with a higher family income. The increase in the time available to satisfy all of man's needs "lags many fold behind the growth rate of most other conditions of live activity" (p 62). In the authors' opinion, in order to attain several percent of increase in leisure time, there must be a several fold increase in the level of the population's affluence.

The free time of Soviet women increased by 2.6 hours a week between the Twenties and the Sixties. The time she has available for cultural pursuits increased more than 7 hours as a result of reducing inactive recreation and social contacts outside the family (p 63). The time spent on child rearing has dramatically increased. Characteristically, working women spent their additional nonworking time on improving the management of their household and on child rearing. Under these conditions, there is an understandable trend toward an ever smaller number of children in the family "as a means of resolving the contradiction between the rapid rise of the system of needs of family groups in the population and the objectively determined limited availability of time (i. e., limited potential) for satisfying the growing needs" (p 65).

Chapter two (by R. S. Rogova, I. N. Veselkova, I. V. Kalinyuk, V. V. Yelizarov, and N. I. Kungurova): "Contemporary Trends in Demographic Development." The growth of quality parameters and the rise of levels of natural reproduction of the population are continuous and have an increasing reverse impact on social and economic development. It becomes increasingly obvious that the reduction of differences in the social and economic levels of republics is the common basis of their demographic development. In the Seventies, the dynamics of reduction of differences in economic levels have been increasingly affected by the difference in the population growth rates of the union republics. In order that this trend might intensify, the growth rate of national income in republics with a high rate of population increase must exceed the national average. In 1972 the correlation between the highest indicator of per capita national income (in Estonia) and the lowest (in Tajikistan) was 2.6:1 (p 82). In 1979 the correlation of the highest wages (in Estonia) and the lowest (in Moldavia) was 1.4:1 (p 83). The number of families with an average per person income in excess of 100 rubles a month increased almost threefold at the same time that there was a similar reduction in the number of the least affluent families. In 1979, the average all-union indicator for housing per urban dweller was exceeded by Estonia, Latvia, Georgia, the Ukraine, Lithuania, the RSFSR and Belorussia. The highest per capita level of trade turnover was recorded in Estonia.

The stabilization of the population growth rate (0.9 percent a year) is a feature of the development of the population of the USSR between 1967 and 1980. This occurs against the background of the steady lowering of the growth rate of 80 percent of the nation's population and the regular growth (by 2-3 percent a year) among the other 20 percent. Between 1970 and 1979, the increase in the number of Latvians was minimal (by 0.6 percent) while the increase in the number of Tajiks was maximal (by 35.7 percent) (p 88).

The birth rate continues to be the main population growth factor. Its lowering has become a trend that is seen in all republics. The declining birth rate is associated first and foremost with urbanization, with the concentration of an ever larger city dwellers in super-large cities. In 1979, 55.6 percent of the urban population lived in large and super-large cities (p 92).

The death rate of the rural population under the age of 45 years is typically lower than among the urban population; after the age of 45 years, the situation is reversed. Infant mortality is higher in rural areas. In 1969-1970, the average life span of urban males ranged from 69.5 years in Armenia to 61.6 years in Turkmenia; among urban females -- from 75.7 years in Lithuania and 69.3 in years in Kazakhstan (p 99). These differences stem from the influence of social, economic, geographical, and production-related factors and from the uneven level of availability of medical care to the population. Throughout the nation as a whole, the demographic situation is characterized by a rise of the mortality level and a further lowering of the birth rate.

Depending on their economic development, female employment in social production, educational potential and birth rate, union republics can be divided into three groups. The first group includes the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia and Estonia. They are characterized by high female employment in social production. Almost 60 percent of the specialists with higher and secondary specialized education in these republics are women. The second group consists of Georgia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan. Women in these republics comprise 12.5 percent of all women in the nation. In this group the level of female employment in the social sector and the general educational potential is lower (with the exception of Georgia). The third group is the Central Asian republics. Women in the given region comprise 7.6 percent of the country's total female population; their employment is 13 points lower than the all-union level; the share of female specialists ranges from 43 percent in Tajikistan to 55 percent in Kirghizia (pp 133-134). Accordingly, the birth rate indicators are lowest in the first group and highest in the third.

In the process of analyzing the state of the population's health, it must be remembered that the revolution in science and technology forms not only a new material and technical base but also a psychological and emotional environment which is expressed in the further spread of cardiovascular, psychoneurological and oncological diseases. People are to an ever increasing degree influenced by such factors as increased nervous strain and intensity of work, higher mental exertions coupled with the lowering of physical

exertion, the increase in production waste hazardous to health, etc. It is noted that neurotic reactions in women are 1.5 common than in men not only as a result of unique features of the female nervous system but also as a result of her higher housework and child-care load.

The increase in the morbidity of the population also entails considerable economic loss. Adverse changes in state of health are also the reason for barring some young people from certain occupations. Thus according to the data of Leningrad sociologists, 35 percent of the young males and females are barred from working as shipfitters, painters and plasterers; 15 percent are barred from working as computer operators and radio assemblers; more than 42 percent of the young women are not permitted to work in occupations in the sewing industry (p 162).

Chapter three (by V. V. Elizarov, I. N. Veselkova, I. V. Kalinyuk, A. Ya. Kvasha): "On Long-Term Population Reproduction Trends." The type of reproduction called "zero growth" is one of the quite probable variants of change of population size. This means curbing quantitative growth of the population while improving its quality. The complexity of the problem consists in determining the time when conditional population stabilization will be achieved and especially in determining the time when the demographic transition will be completed in the Central Asian republics and in Azerbaijan.

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BOOK ON URBANIZATION, URBAN WAY OF LIFE REVIEWED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI V SSSR. SERIYA I. PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA in Russian No 5, Sep-Oct 83 [signed to press 19 Jul 83] pp 104-111

[Review by G. P. Merkulova of the book "Sotsialisticheskiy gorod: urbanizatsiya. Protsess i obraz zhizni gorozhan" [The Socialist City: Urbanization. The Process and Way of Life of City Dwellers] by V. I. Parol' (Edited by A. I. Goryacheva; Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences; Estonian Division of the USSR Philosophical Society). Tallin, Valgus, 1982, Parts 1-2]

[Text] The first part of the work is the section "Problems of Methodology and Method in the Study of the Urbanization Process and the Urban Way of Life Under Socialism." The section contains three chapters. Chapter one: "The Urbanization Process and Socioeconomic Reproduction." In the Seventies and Eighties there was a further deceleration of the rate of quantitative change in various subsystems in the integral social organism of developed socialist society. While in the Fifties and Sixties, the character of social and class relations "almost totally mirrored the social mechanisms of development of sociocultural groups, in the Seventies and Eighties social distinctions in the sphere of social and cultural relations were to a greater degree determined by the action of relatively autonomous patterns in the development of these spheres" (p 29).

In the author's opinion the basic law of social reproduction "is determined by the interaction of social conditions and the character of activity that is conditional upon the fusion of a given type of activity and value orientation" (p 31). Expanded social reproduction presupposes the formation of such social conditions that would raise the level of creative activity and promote the formation of such a structure of needs in which the need for self-improvement would be dominant. It is possible to make the transition to a type of reproduction that will be determined first of all by the reduction of working time and necessary nonworking time [sic] coupled with the reduction of the role of material consumption and the gradual increase in free time and intellectual consumption.

In a broad sociological sense, urbanization is the process of formation of the material and social environment that overcomes the oppositeness of the socio-territorial division of labor and the system of settlement.

Socialist urbanization creates a new system of settlement that overcomes the lack of uniformity in the concentration of the largest centers. It also creates a new production, housing and living environment. Finally, socialist urbanization is called upon to create a new social environment. All this promotes the formation of a special type of person: the socialist city dweller.

Socialist urbanization in the broad socioeconomic sense is a fundamentally new type of settlement system that eliminates differences between urban and rural types of settlement, between urban and rural dwellers as types of individuals, between the urban and rural way of life. The development of agglomerations, conurbations and megalopolises attests to the transformation of the city into a broader settlement formation. The creation of cityless structures is a process that is associated with the formation of production-territorial and agro-industrial complexes and mighty production associations. For all that, there are limits on the degree to which differences between industrial and agricultural production can be reduced and hence it is inevitable that the city will be separate from the countryside to a certain degree. The attainment of social homogeneity does not mean the elimination of social-territorial formations and hence of nonessential distinctions between groups of people and types of settlement.

The author considers the following to be the most important principles of socialist urbanization: the dependence of the character of urbanization processes on the nature of the social order; the interdependence of changes in the physical environment and the increased activism of the city dweller; the growing significance of long-term planning of the urbanization process as the economic and social parameters of the process increase in complexity; the more complete consideration of public needs, the interests of social groups and territorial communities forming in various urbanized environments; the gradual increase in the role of small and medium-size cities while the large, polyfunctional city continues to retain its leading role.

Socialist urbanization is the "process of transformation of the physical environment and activity under the influence of population concentration and the formation of a new system of settlement based on the gradual elimination of the social-territorial division of labor that creates a new form of settlement which eliminates differences between urban and rural settlements and between the center and periphery of the territorial organization of society..." (p 57).

Chapter two: "The System of Settlement and the City as an Object of Socio-logical Research." It is possible to identify four types of social communities in an urban territorial environment: the population of a point [tochchnyy] city, an agglomeration, a group system of cities, and an urbanized zone or region. The present stage of urbanization is characterized not so much by the increase in the number of new cities as by the improvement of the the old ones. The intensification process has also affected such a complex phenomenon as urbanization. Intensification in the given instance "requires the development of the most progressive forms of production and territorial resettlement" (p 78). The author believes that in the foreseeable future,

cities with a population between 20,000 and 100,000 will be unable to perform the basic functions of urbanization processes and the agglomeration of rural and urban settlements adjoining a semifunctional city will be the decisive line regarding urbanization. Cities with a population of 100,000 or more persons incorporate basic trends of urbanization processes. The city is a "structural unit of the economic and social complexes, that comprises a quite complex system that is formed by the aggregate of various elements in the social environment and that promotes the functioning of territorial communities primarily within the framework of industrial-type production, of a concentrated physical habitat and specific life style distinguished by the frequency of contacts and mediated by the character of these contacts, which creates the prerequisites for more highly developed life styles" (p 87).

The social nature of the city forms from the following functions: the production function; the function of satisfying the population's social and cultural needs; the function of coordinating the needs of development of subdivisions of the national economic complex with the interests of personnel in its various spheres; the social communicative function; the function of maintaining public order; the social educative function; the environmental protection function; the function of organizing the development of space and rural settlements adjacent to the city.

The social advantages of the large polyfunctional city compared with other cities are common knowledge. At the same time, disproportions and contradictions arise in connection with the insufficient state of development of settlements adjoining large cities. Thus the relatively low [?] share of unskilled blue collar workers and unspecialized white collar workers compared with the average indicators, the growing share of pensioners and the continuous influx of slowly adapting migrants have a negative impact on the functioning of service institutions and on the social infrastructure of large cities. The advantages of large cities are manifested in the size of earnings, in housing conditions and in the degree to which the population is satisfied with the work of cultural institutions.

Communities that function on the basis of a large administrative and industrial-cultural point center and agglomerated zones are the most highly developed forms of territorial communities. In order for territorial communities of small towns, medium-size towns and rural settlements to develop, they must have the support of large territorial units.

Chapter three: "The Urban Way of Life as the Subject of Sociological Research." Such research presupposes the determination of social and vocational structure of the urban population and the identification of sociocultural groups (this point is discussed in greater detail in the second part of the work).

The second part is formed by the section "The Betterment of the Way of Life as the Goal of Social Development of the Urban Territorial Community." The section contains two chapters. Chapter four: "The Development of the Urban Physical and Social Environment." The concentration of the population of the USSR in the largest cities continued throughout the Seventies. At the present time, 60.4 percent of all city dwellers live in cities with

a population of 100,000 or more (p 8). Modern urbanization processes have been manifested in the boldest relief in the Western zone of the basic zone of settlement. The quantitative parameters of the indicated processes are expected to stabilize there. This is in particular confirmed by sociological research in Estonian cities.

The dynamics of the social and vocational structure of the employed population of Tallinn are characterized by the following indicators: between 1959 and 1980, the share of skilled workers increased from 24.95 to 27 percent; 79.5 percent of the group are males; 42.6 percent are under 35 years of age; 55 percent are Estonians; 40 percent are Russians. Almost one-third have complete secondary education; 8.6 percent are members of the CPSU. One-third of them have a home library of 100-500 books. Representatives of the given work are satisfied with their work; material incentives were the most important consideration to 45.3 percent of the respondents.

During the same years, the share of semiskilled workers declined from 13.3 to 9.5 percent. Seventy-five percent of the group are women; almost half are over the age of 40 years; 50 percent are Estonians; 41.8 percent are Russians. One-third of them have complete secondary education; 56 percent have a fifth through eighth grade education; 3.9 percent are members of the CPSU. Job satisfaction was lower than in the preceding group.

The share of unskilled workers declined from 6.98 percent in 1959 to 4 percent in 1980. There is an equal number of females and males in this group; 53 percent are over 40 years of age; two-thirds are Estonians; 3.4 percent are members of the CPSU. The highest percent of job satisfaction was found among blue collar workers in this group (38.2) who cited amount of earnings as the primary basis of their satisfaction. A considerable percent of the unskilled workers were indifferent to their jobs and were primarily interested in visiting places of entertainment in their free time.

The share of specialists with higher qualifications employed in nonmanagerial labor rose from 7.9 percent in 1970 to 10 percent in 1979; 57.5 percent of this group were females; 45.2 percent were younger than 34 years. Eighty percent have higher education and another 10 percent are attending VUZ's; more than one-fourth of the group are communists. The highest cultural level characterizes representatives of the given group. They are typically attracted by the creative content of their job. At the same time, the creative potential of the intelligentsia is by no means used to the fullest -- a fact that is attested to by their high degree of willingness to change their place of work.

Specialists with a technicum-level education number 9.6 percent. Three-fourths of the given group are females; the predominant age is from 30 to 50 years; there is an equal number of Russians and Estonians. The monthly wage of 60 percent of the people in this group is less than 120 rubles. Seventeen percent are communists. The share of those who have fewer than 100 books at their personal disposal and who do not use library services is relatively high. Specialists in the given group are characterized by an indifferent attitude toward their work and a low degree of job satisfaction (20 percent).

The share of skilled white collar workers performing of a planning and accounting nature increased from 6.3 percent in 1975 to 7 percent in 1979. Four-fifths of the given group are females; 35 percent of the group are below 34; the group consists predominantly of Estonians. In this group, 35.8 percent have an education at the VUZ or technicum level; nonetheless the number attending one or another type of school (even though the lack such an educational level) is low. The group's cultural potential is relatively high.

The share of semiskilled and unskilled white collar workers is 10.8 percent; females -- 90.6 percent; persons younger than 34 years -- 46.7 percent; Estonians -- 60.8 percent. One-ninth of the young persons in this group are attending school; 3.3 percent of the group are party members; 15.7 percent of the respondents were satisfied with their work.

Top and middle level managers constitute 4.2 percent of Tallinn's employed population. This group has grown at a rapid rate in recent years. The group predominantly consists of relatively older males; most members of the group are Estonians; 64.1 percent of the top level managers and 44.5 percent of middle level managers have higher or incomplete higher education. A high percent of them are party members. Over 90 percent are satisfied with their work.

The share of lower level managers increased from 3.4 percent in 1975 to 5.4 percent in 1979. The group is also predominantly male; 45.5 percent are below the age of 34 years; non-Estonians predominate. While the educational level is lower than in other intelligentsia groups, only 20 percent are attending school. The share of members of the CPSU is relatively high. Eighty percent of the respondents have a personal library of less than 100 books. The share of those dissatisfied with their work was quite high (pp 51-61).

Chapter five: "The Findings of an Applied Sociological Study of the Urban Way of Life." The latter is characterized by a quite broad degree of diversity. In the author's opinion, the following are components of the degree of development of the way of life: the degree of semifunctionality of the center of the urban areal [urboareal]; the degree of interaction between its center and the periphery; the common level of development of the production and sociocultural environment; the degree of social cohesiveness of various population groups and their labor activism; the character of value orientations and standards of behavior.

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FORMATION OF CENTER FOR STUDY OF AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES ANNOUNCED

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNNYE NAUKI in Russian No 6, Nov-Dec 83 (signed to press 17 Oct 83) pp 148-152

[Article by V. Ostrovskiy, doctor of historical sciences, director of ISEP APK AN SSSR: "New Scientific Center for the Study of the Agroindustrial Complex"]

[Text] The Institute of Socioeconomic Problems of the Development of the Agro-industrial Complex (ISEP APK) of the USSR Academy of Sciences opened in Saratov in 1980. It became one of four research subdivisions of the new Volga regional scientific center of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The creation of the institute, brought about by decisions of the 26th CPSU congress on organization of the agroindustrial complex (APK) of the country and on elaboration of the Food Program, was one of the measures directed toward allout strengthening of the effectiveness of academy science. In founding the ISEP APK, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Academy of Sciences began from the necessity of a comprehensive approach to the study of agroindustrial integration. The new scientific center should work on a whole range of problems of this integration-- economic, social, and legal.

In light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and of recent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the institute faces these tasks: to study the patterns of formation of the agroindustrial complex and the proportionate development of its sectors; to work out the problems of organization of production, labor, and management in the APK; to determine ways to intensify and improve the efficiency of production in sectors of the APK; and, to study socioeconomic and legal problems of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

The location of the institute -- on the Volga -- was not chosen by accident. A large multisectorial APK is developing there. This region is representative of the country as a whole, both from the point of view of its position in the system of economic relations on various levels (rayon, oblast, republic, and the country) and from the point of view of the rapidly occurring social processes in it resulting from urbanization and agroindustrial integration. Studying this object compared with other regions of the country will make it possible, in the first place, to identify common patterns of formation of the

national economic APK and, secondly, to create a base model of the Volga APK and determine its operating principles and developmental prospects on the rayon and oblast levels. The rayon aspect of the study in this case has special significance, for the national economic APK can only be formed on the basis of in-depth consideration of local climatic and biological factors, specialization of agriculture, historical traditions, and social, demographic, and other factors.

All this predetermined the scientific-organizational structure of the institute, a collective with many specializations, its common methodological principles, and its coordinated methodological approaches in economic and practical sociological research on a single object. In accordance with the subject matter, seven sectors were established: optimal planning; efficiency and intensification; economic mechanism and management; demography and labor resources; organization of the living environment; mathematical modeling; and, information and coordination. From its first days of existence a methodological seminar has functioned at the institute in which the most general issues of theory, methodology, and principles of comprehensive systems research have been discussed.

Three years to organize an academy center is, of course, an insignificant amount of time. We can only speak of its initial steps. During collective discussions, scientific consultations, and coordination of programs a set of the most pressing problems was determined; they constitute the five-year plan of work for the institute.

The institute's collective is focusing its attention on problems of the Food Program. The institute prepared a comprehensive report, "Regional Problems of Substantiating the Food Program," which was discussed and approved in December 1982 at the Bureau of the Department of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

By 1981 the optimal planning sector had already prepared methodological instructions for planning organs to determine the functional sectorial and management-organizational structure of the APK (oblast, republic, and kray), and the structure of the Volga region APK was represented on the basis of this structure. A great deal of attention was given to working out combined physical-cost intersectorial report balances for the APK of Saratov Oblast and the Volga region as a whole. This labor-intensive work made it possible to analyze existing intersectorial links, structure, and proportions of the APK in 1978-1980. A theoretical-methodological study of the system of indicators of final output of the regional APK was completed. Methods of accounting and evaluation of output in the intersectorial balance of the regional APK and principles of classification and aggregation of APK output were substantiated. A standard structure of a physical-cost balance model for the primary links (types of activity) of the APK was determined.

The efficiency and intensification sector formulated a methodological program "Characteristics of Measurement and Factors and Ways of Increasing Economic Efficiency of Production in the Meat Subcomplex." Approval of the program will make it possible to expand research and prepare a variation of the system

for measuring the socioeconomic efficiency of operation of the APK as a whole and to classify the ways, factors, and means of improving it.

Successful functioning of the APK depends not only on balancing its sectors and using resources efficiently, but to a great extent on the economic mechanism of its activity also. A recently created sector is studying questions of improving this mechanism. It is included in the all-Union experiment being conducted by the Institute of Economics of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the All-Union Agricultural Academy imeni Lenin in a number of republics of the country, among which are two rayon agroindustrial associations (RAPO's) in Saratov Oblast. Statistics obtained during the experiment will make it possible to identify the most efficient forms of integration of organizations that belong to RAPO's, to introduce cost accounting principles in them, and to insure coordination of the activities of all links of the APK on the rayon and oblast levels.

Demands on economic managers are increasing with the introduction of new economic methods. In light of these demands and under commission from the Saratov Obkom of the CPSU, the sector worked out a system for forming a reserve of kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers, selection and certification of them, and raising their qualifications.

Research on social problems of agroindustrial integration occupies a large place in the plan of the institute. They are being studied in an organic relationship with economic problems on the basis of a single -- socioeconomic -- approach to the regional APK. In essence the topic is allout mobilization of social reserves to fulfill the Food Program. Although the sectors on organization of the living environment and on demography and labor resources are doing the bulk of the work in this area, other subdivisions are also taking an active part in it, insuring unity of the economic and social aspects of studying the object. Social measures are economically substantiated; research includes economic analysis of social reserves; the mathematical apparatus for processing sociological data is being improved; and, the typology of rural rayons and balances of labor resources are being worked out, and so on.

Work on the comprehensive target program "Stabilization of Rural Labor Collectives" has become a basic direction of social research. Stabilizing and destabilizing factors are being studied; ways and means of eliminating such negative consequences of urbanization, agroindustrial integration, and scientific-technical progress on the whole as the absolute and relative drop in rural population, economically unwarranted migration to the city, and the rapid decrease in the number of rural communities, and so on, are being identified. With the assistance of all sectors of the institute, instruments were developed which insure comprehensive study of the demographic, economic, organizational-management, legal, socio-psychological, space-time, settlement, domestic, cultural, medical and biological, and ecological problems of the life of the rural labor collective.

The work done made it possible to reconstruct the social situation of a contemporary town, to explain the opinions and moods of its residents, to establish

the place and role of a number of socioeconomic and economic geographic factors in the social development of the countryside, and to make a deeper study of them. Analysis of the demographic situation in the region is already being conducted and the balance of labor resources of the Volga APK is being worked out. On the basis of the material gathered, the composition and dynamics of the development of the social infrastructure of the Volga regions has been analyzed, methods have been worked out and the corresponding instruments for studying cultural, sanitary-hygiene, and environmental protection aspects of the organization of the living environment have been developed; and, social problems of large-scale land improvement work are being studied. "Methods of Comprehensive Social-Infrastructural Evaluation of Territories" have been developed which make it possible to determine the operating efficiency of the social infrastructure of the low-level administrative rayon and oblast, and on this basis to implement efficient management of the formation and development of its institutions.

One should note that the mathematical modeling sector plays a large role in accomplishing the tasks assigned to the ISEP APK. Its associates prepared algorithms for processing statistical balance data by computer and constructed logical programs for computer evaluation of questionnaire-survey materials. While working out the algorithmic solutions, a number of new scientific findings were obtained. A system of questionnaire processing was constructed using the principles of a report-type system of data base control. This insured independence of the statistics following from free arrangement of questions and permitted easily integrated types of questions. Dynamic organization of new characteristics on the basis of those created earlier was achieved. Restrictions on recording logical conditions are practically absent.

Research mentioned above made it possible to develop a single socioeconomic model of the regional APK, to outline trends in its development, and to discover both general patterns and specific characteristics of its formation. Results of this research will be reflected in particular in the monograph "The Agrarian-Industrial Complex of the Volga Region."

The ISEP APK has already brought out 75 works. A number of conferences have been held at the institute, including the all-Union conference "Target Program Planning and the Economic Mechanism in the APK System" (1982). The ISEP APK acted as coordinator of research on problems of the APK in the Volga region. A regional council was formed which combines more than 30 VUZes, institutions, and organizations in the region. The institute is involved in cooperation by Soviet agricultural scientists with their colleagues in the fraternal socialist countries.

Of course, the process of setting up the institute is far from complete. But the important things are that the scientific nucleus of the collective has taken shape and the joint work of representatives of different sciences is going well on the basis of a unity of views, mutual understanding, and cooperation. Our collective sees the point of this work as taking advantage of the achievements of modern science as fully as possible in order to accelerate development of the country's agroindustrial complex and increase the well-being of the Soviet people.

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DIRECTOR OF INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON INSTITUTE'S NEW PRIORITIES

Moscow SOTSILOGICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA in Russian No 4, Oct-Nov-Dec 83 (signed to press 27 Oct 83) pp 3-9

[Article by V. N. Ivanov: "Let's Raise Sociological Science to the Level of the Present-Day Tasks of Social Development", IVANOV]

Vilen Nikolayevich--doctor of philosophical sciences, professor, director of the Institute of Sociological Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences, author of more than 70 scientific works on scientific communism and the sociology of propaganda. Those works include monographs, teaching aids, and pamphlets: "Leninskiye idei o nauchnom upravlenii sotsialisticheskim obshchestvom" [Lenin's Ideas Concerning the Scientific Administration of Socialist Society] (1970); "Nauchnoye upravleniye sotsialisticheskim obshchestvom" [Scientific Administration of Socialist Society] (1972); "Nauchnoye rukovodstvo sotsialisticheskim obshchestvom i yego zashchitoy" [Scientific Management of Socialist Society and Its Protection] (1972; translated into the Slovak language); "Sovershenstvovaniye nauchnogo upravleniya sotsialisticheskim obshchestvom" [The Improvement of the Scientific Administration of Socialist Society] (1974); "Sistema upravleniya trudovym kollektivom" [System of Administering a Labor Collective] (1977); etc. Articles published in our magazine are: "Sociological Research and Propaganda Work" (No 2, 1980); "The Question of the Study of Anti-Soviet Propaganda Campaigns" (No 3, 1981); "The Sociology of Propaganda: Certain Aspects of Content" (No. 3, 1983); as well as reviews of new books on sociology (No 1, 4, 1977; No 2, 1978).]

[Text] "Provision must be made for a new, considerably higher level of ideological-theoretical work in the area of the social sciences, primarily the economic sciences, the work of our scientific institutions, and every scientist individually. We need a decisive turn toward the real, practical tasks that life presents to our society."

From the materials of the June 1983
Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee

The developmental growth of socialism as the first phase of the communist socioeconomic formation is linked in the closest manner with Marxist-Leninist theory. It is difficult to overestimate its importance today as well, under

the conditions of the complexity of social practice, and the appearance of fundamentally new problems that are influenced by the growth in the scale of our economy, the extension of the scientific-technical revolution, the substantial change in the social and spiritual outlook of the classes and social groups, and the aggravation of the struggle between the two opposing social systems. In his speech at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov emphasized, "We need a decisive turn toward the real, practical tasks that life presents to our society. The social sciences, to the same degree that applies to the natural sciences, must become an effective assistant of the party and the entire nation in the resolution of these tasks" [1, p 6] [citations at end of translation]. For the Institute of Sociological Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences, as the country's leading sociological institution, that means that the basic attention should be concentrated on the study of the vitally important problems of the social development of mature socialism and on the elaboration of effective recommendations for its further improvement.

As is generally known, at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the institute's activities were subjected to sharp criticism. For the first time in the 15 years of the existence of the ISI [Institute of Sociological Studies], its scientific-research work proved to be in the focus of the attention of the entire party. The fundamental evaluation of our shortcomings and omissions that was provided by the Plenum obliges the collective at the institute to take a more responsible approach to the resolution of the tasks that the party has assigned to the social sciences and to strive for the most rapid elimination of the shortcomings. We have in mind first of all the overcoming of an attitude of carrying out research on shallow topics, of limiting oneself solely to group interests and "dissertation" interests. We have in mind the sharp improvement of quality and, most important, the practical significance of the research. It is necessary to concentrate the efforts on the resolution of the major, long-term problems, to renounce the predilection for one-time projects and assignments, to renounce the carrying out of research on questions that have only local interest, and that sometimes have little significance. It would appear that it is necessary to carry out a substantial reorganization of the coordinating work, as well as the methodological work, of the ISI, so that, when implementing the basic research projects, the institute can rely on the cooperation of the local sociological centers.

The chief function of sociological science is to provide a thoroughly substantiated and, at the same time, large-scale practical recommendations that are oriented at the resolution of the vitally important tasks in the national economy, the complete development of the individuality of every Soviet citizen, and the improvement of the social support of ideological work, as was mentioned by Yu. V. Andropov in his statement at the meeting with party veterans at the CPSU Central Committee [2]. Another important aspect of the job is the preparation of reliable social forecasts.

What is the path that the collective at the Institute of Sociological Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences, should take when participating in the resolution of these tasks?

First of all, it is necessary to refine the concept and strategy of the scientific-research activities of the ISI, to put the institute's structure into conformity with them; on the basis of the carefully thought-out planning and administration, to raise sharply the scientific level and practical return on the research. All this, without a doubt, presupposes a fundamental improvement of the work with the personnel, the indoctrination in every associate of a demanding and responsible attitude to the job at hand, and the creation in the collective of a truly creative atmosphere. When orienting oneself on the final result, it is necessary to take all steps to reinforce labor discipline. The matter that must be made of paramount importance in the reorganization of the institute's activities is the reinforcement of the party's influence in absolutely all subdivisions. In other words, it is necessary to be more more demanding, more self-critical, more principled in evaluating the results of the efforts in a particular sector, the scientific creativity of associates who are being considered individually, and to combine the strictly scientific nature of the research projects with their directedness toward the attainment of the party's strategic goals, toward the resolution of the tasks that conform to the fundamental interests of the Soviet people.

It is well known that at the present-day stage in the development of our society, there has been an increase in the importance of social factors. In his speech at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov remarked, "In our social development, we have currently arrived at that historic point when not only is it time for profound qualitative changes, but such changes have become inevitable--changes in productive forces and a corresponding improvement in production relations. This is not simply our desire, comrades. It is an objective necessity, and, as the expression goes, there's no getting around it. In close interrelationship with this, there must also be changes in people's awareness, in all those forms of social life which are generally called the superstructure" [1, p 9]. The effectiveness and intensity of these changes will depend greatly upon the degree of success in guaranteeing the harmonious link between the resolution of the economic and social problems and the development of the ideological processes, because "every major task requires a comprehensive resolution, which takes into consideration all the factors -- spiritual, material, and organizational" [2].

In the study of society, sociology occupies a special place. That is influenced, first of all, by the fact that social relations -- the object of sociology -- are aspects of the economic, political, and ideological relations among the social subjects with regard to the various conditions of their vital activity. Secondly, Marxist-Leninist sociology, on the one hand, is a theoretical discipline, within the confines of which the researchers substantiate the profound conclusions and principles that pertain to various social communities, classes, social groups, and collectives, and, on the other hand, it is an applied discipline, within the confines of which broad use is made of the specific methods of collecting and processing primary sociological information that has great importance for administrative activities. That makes it possible to study both the specific manifestations of the underlying natural laws that operate at various stages in the development

of the communist socioeconomic formation and to ascertain promptly the problems that require urgent resolution, and also to interpret deeply the essence of the social processes that are occurring and the contradictions that arise, and to provide, on the basis of that interpretation, reliable forecasts and recommendations.

An absolutely mandatory condition for increasing the practical return on the work performed by sociology is the elaboration of its theoretical problems, since, as is well known, there is nothing more practical than good theory. It must be said that the insufficient attention to this aspect of the situation inevitably affects the quality of the analysis of the accumulated empirical data, and leads to the replacement of their thorough interpretation by general, stereotypic judgments. Jointly with the representatives of the other sciences, sociologists have been called upon to elaborate such fundamental questions as the specifics of the social aspect; the mechanisms of the operation of the laws of social development under the conditions of mature socialism; the peculiarities of the process of the internationalization of social life; the means of achieving social homogeneity; the forms and methods of improving the distributional relations; the increase in the role of the labor collectives, the family, and everyday social services in the resolution of the tasks of socialist construction.

An important role in raising the level of research must be played by the systematization of concepts, the refinement and the further elaboration of the categorical apparatus of sociology as a whole and its branch theories. The resolution of these questions must be carried out on the basis of the close interaction with the theory of scientific communism. A task that continues to be a vitally important one is the theoretical substantiation and creation of a system of social indicators, the elaboration of the foundations of social statistics. Nor should there be a lessening of the attention devoted to the criticizing of bourgeois sociology. It is necessary to give a constant and well-argumented rebuttal to our ideological opponents.

It is necessary to re-emphasize that the basic trend in the institute's activities is the study of Soviet society, its social sphere, the underlying natural laws governing the functioning and development of that social sphere, as well as the peculiarities of the social situation developing at a particular period, the elaboration of specific recommendations aimed at the resolution of the vitally important practical tasks. All this presupposes the regular conducting, within strictly defined time intervals (a year, a five-year plan), sociological research dealing with all-union or regional samples with the purpose of ascertaining the underlying natural laws and dynamics of the social development of Soviet society, as well as individual regions and social communities. This kind of research will help to establish the reasons for undesirable social phenomena, and to determine promptly the measures to prevent and overcome them, and to improve the entire system of social relations.

The tasks that have been enumerated will be resolved by the institute chiefly on the basis of two long-term research projects. The first of them is "The Social Sphere: Basic Indicators and Tendencies of Development." It includes a number of relatively independent research programs.

1. "The Development of the Social Structure. The Developmental Growth of the Classless Society." As is well known, the 26th CPSU Congress concluded that the developmental growth of the classless structure of our society chiefly and basically will occur at the stage of developed socialism. In this regard, problems that require careful attention are such problems as: the underlying natural laws and indicators for the rapprochement of the basic classes and social groups of Soviet society; the dynamics of the social composition of the population; the mechanisms of the intraclass integration and the formation of border social segments; national, territorial, and settlement peculiarities of social groups; the social and cultural outlook of various occupational segments of workers; the influence exerted upon it by the content and nature of the labor; the features of the new-type advanced worker; ways to supplement various segments of the working class, the peasantry, and the intellectual class.
2. "Social Aspects of the Effectiveness of Labor and Production." The resolution of the vitally important tasks in this area presupposes the further study of the social problems of the improvement of the economic mechanism and the organization of production; particularly, the study of the social aspects of the implementation of the Food Program and the development of the agro-industrial associations, the ways to improve the activities of the specialized agroindustrial enterprises, the providing of them with skilled personnel, and the creation of stable labor collectives. At the present-day stage in the resolution of the key economic task -- the cardinal increase in labor productivity -- a larger and larger role is played by the worker himself, by his labor activity. And, as Yu. V. Andropov emphasized at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we have in mind not only "conscious discipline, a creative attitude toward labor, but also the precise, skillful organization of people's labor and the payment for that labor" [1, p 11]. In this regard a factor that takes on special importance is the study of the person's attitude toward labor, his value orientations in the sphere of production, the influence of the distributive relations and the social infrastructure upon labor productivity and the quality of work, occupational adaptation, and mobility. A very important trend in the activities of the sociologists is the elaboration of recommendations for improving the social and psychological climate in the labor collectives; the location of the existing reserves for optimizing the production situation, for reinforcing discipline, and for creating the conditions for the further increase in the labor and public participation rate of Soviet citizens.
3. "The Demographic Situation. Tendencies and Prospects." This topic includes the following problems: the social factors of optimizing the birth rate; national, territorial, and settlement peculiarities of their action; the dynamics of the sex and age structure of various regions of the country; social and demographic aspects of the formation of labor resources; the effectiveness of the demographic policy; the social aspects of population migration.
4. "Everyday Life and the Family. Social Indicators and Developmental Tendencies." In this area the research will be concentrated around the following problems: ways of improving the culture of communication and recreation; the norms of socialist communal life; the struggle against undesirable elements who disdain communist morality in everyday life; the efficient use of

free time; the reinforcement of the socioeconomic foundations of the family and the intensification of its social viability; the effectiveness of measures of state and social assistance to the family; young people and marriage; the status of the woman in everyday life and in production.

5. "The Social Problems of Public Health and Physical Culture." In the organizing of the research work on this topic, the instruction that serves as the guiding one is Yu. V. Andropov's instruction to the effect that "a greater and greater place in the party's social policy will undoubtedly be occupied by questions of public health" [Ibid., p 14]. In this regard it is proposed that research be carried out in the following basic directions: health as a factor in the way of life; the social aspects of hygiene and the prevention of diseases; ways to propagate mass physical culture among the population; public health as a social institution.

6. "Social Forecasting, Planning, and Administration." The research on this topic will be carried out basically along two directions. First, the elaboration of the vitally important problems of the social planning at various levels, that is, on the scale of labor collectives, settlements, regions, republics. The other research task is the intensification of the interaction between social and economic planning; the creation of a system of social indicators and norms; the elaboration of an effective methodology for short-term, medium-range, and long-range forecasts; the study of the capabilities and mechanisms for the administration of social processes. Secondly, the creation and introduction of a precisely operating system of time-responsive communication of sociological information to the customer, and in such a form that it can be used within the shortest periods of time in the practice of social administration and planning.

7. "The Social Problems of Education and Communist Indoctrination." In this area it is planned to carry out research on the following topics: the social conditions for the formation and development of the capabilities of schoolchildren; the social and occupational orientation of the schoolchildren in the upper classes; the pedagogical process as a mechanism for the socialization of the individual; the combination of instruction with productive labor; the social problems of occupational-technical instruction. The questions that have been enumerated must be studied right now from the point of view of the proposal expressed by Yu. V. Andropov at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Communist Party concerning the reform of the middle school system.

At the same time sociologists will continue to study the problems of the higher schools: the formation and peculiarities of various contingents of the student body; the social aspects of the instructional and indoctrinational process; the occupational orientation of the students; adaptation and effectiveness of the use of young specialists in labor collectives.

In addition to the problems that have been listed, a large amount of attention in the activities of the institute will be devoted to questions of the communist indoctrination of young people, their occupational growth, and their class tempering.

The second project is "The Sociological Problems of the Study and Formation of Public Opinion." The organizations that will take part in its

implementation include both the newly created All-Union Center for the Study of Public Opinion, and a number of the institute's subdivisions which have accumulated a definite amount of experience in this area. The purpose of the research to be conducted is the study of the value judgments of various groups of the population, the social and political views, and moods, and their change in the course of the implementation of the social policy of the CPSU, and under the influence of domestic and international events. The research will be set up with a consideration of the data obtained in the process of the carrying out of the first project.

As a result of the conducting of the research stipulated by the project, it is planned to obtain information about the real condition of the public awareness of various social and demographic groups, and this will make it possible to judge the effectiveness of the propaganda-information and indoctrinational work, and the degree of the readiness of various contingents of the population to counteract the negative ideological influence from abroad, and to develop the necessary measures to improve mass political work as a whole. The planned research will also provide the opportunity to determine the optimal ways to improve counterpropaganda, and to increase its scientific substantiation.

The data obtained in the course of carrying out the projects that were mentioned will provide an information base for the creation of theoretical works on Marxist-Leninist sociology, particularly for the publication of the scientific statistical annual "Sotsial'noye razvitiye SSSR" [Social Development of the USSR], a series of works under the general name "Sotsiologicheskiye issledovaniya v regionakh" [Sociological Research in Regions] (jointly with sociologists from the union republics), and monographs in the basic areas of sociological research. All this will provide a base for the preparation of recommendations, analytical memoranda, and scientific reports from the institute to party and state agencies.

Obviously, the effectiveness of the implementation of the plans that have been made depends also upon the organizational measures. They have been worked out by the institute's management jointly with the party organization and include a broad spectrum of questions, beginning with the organization of the research and ending with the introduction of the recommendations into practice. I would like to mention the most important of these. They are, first of all, a change in the structure of the Institute of Sociological Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences. The purpose of the proposed reorganization is, on the one hand, the creation of conditions for the time-responsive concentration of the scientific forces in the basic sectors of research, the elimination of instances of topic duplication, and, on the other hand, the centralization of subsidiary operations. On the basis of the present Department for the Study of Public Opinion it is planned to organize the All-Union Center for the Study of Public Opinion. It is also planned to conduct a number of joint research projects with other institutes of the academy that specialize in the humanities. For purposes of intensifying the coordinating role of the Institute of Sociological Studies and improving the work with personnel, it is planned to organize, jointly with AUCCTU, a Center for Sociologist Refresher Training (for the training of coworkers in the sociological services at enterprises and institutions). It is planned to create at the institute refresher courses for

the managers of the sociological services, to provide regular information to the republic-level branches of the Soviet Sociological Association concerning the research being carried out, and to intensify the methodological assistance provided to sociologists in the outlying areas. Within the near future the preparation of recommendations for organizing higher sociological education in the country will be completed. In 1984-1985 it is planned to publish, jointly with sociologists from MGU [Moscow State University], other institutions of higher learning, and other establishments in the country, teaching aids dealing with applied sociology. A number of additional measures are planned for increasing the interaction between the institute and foreign specialists, primarily within the confines of the problem-oriented commission on multi-lateral cooperation at the academies of sciences of the socialist countries. In this regard within the near future it will be necessary to complete the work of preparing for the publication of joint monographs on the results of international research that has been devoted to questions of bringing the working class and the engineer-technical intellectual class closer together, to the social functions of the higher school, and to the history of Marxist-Leninist sociology in the socialist countries of Europe after World War II, and other works.

The collective at the Institute of Sociological Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences, is faced with complicated and critically important tasks that have been presented by the CPSU Central Committee. The severe but justified criticism that was heard from the high party rostrum requires every associate at the institute to display the highest organizational spirit, and to assure the strict observance of discipline and the guaranteeing of the greatest return from the expenditure of his efforts and knowledge. That will determine the effectiveness of the sociological research and the authority of sociology as a science and the institute as the country's leading sociological institution.

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5075
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NATIONAL

ZHURNALIST ANNOUNCES NEW MEDIA APPOINTMENTS

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 11, Nov 83 pp 78-79

[Text] Appointments

Anatoliy Ivanovich Druzenko confirmed editor of the Law and Morality Department, IZVESTIYA.

Born in 1940. Graduated from journalism faculty, Moscow University. Has worked at the newspaper IZVESTIYA since 1961. Has been a literary contributor, reviewer, special correspondent, and deputy editor of the Law and Morality Department of the newspaper. Since 1977 he has served as IZVESTIYA's correspondent in Poland.

Bronislav Frantseyevich Myakota confirmed political reviewer of Central Television and Radio Broadcasting.

Born in 1938. Graduated from Moscow Institute of International Relations. From 1965 to 1968 worked at Central Television Main Editorial Staff. Was deputy chief of Department of International Information, chief of the Correspondents' Bureau for Soviet Television and Radio in Angola, and since 1983 has been commentator for the Department of International Information of the Main Editorial Staff of Central Television.

Georgiy Petrovich Panushkin confirmed editor-in-chief of newspaper VODNYY TRANSPORT.

Born in 1931. Graduated from journalism faculty of Moscow State University. Member of the press since 1959. Has worked on the newspaper VODNYY TRANSPORT, the journal RECHNOY TRANSPORT and on EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. Special correspondent to the Department of Industry, Construction and Transport of the newspaper IZVESTIYA from 1972-1977; Deputy editor-in-chief of STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA from 1977 to 1981. At IZVESTIYA since 1981 he has been deputy editor of the Department of Industry, Construction and Transport and then deputy responsible secretary of the editorial staff. Candidate of Historical Sciences.

Stanislav Fedorovich Prokopchuk confirmed PRAVDA correspondent for Donets and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts.

Born in 1943. Graduated from L'vov University and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Higher Party School. Member of the press since 1968. Has been a correspondent to the oblast newspaper L'VOVSKAYA PRAVDA and correspondent to RADYANS'KA UKRAINA. He has been the Ukrainian SSR correspondent to TRUDA since 1976.

Rais Mardanovich Sabirov confirmed editor of republic newspaper SOTSIALISTIK TATARSTAN.

Born in 1927. Graduated from Kazan Aviation Institute and the CPSU Central Committee Higher Party School. Member of the press since 1949. He has been a production worker, translator, department chief and deputy editor of the republic youth newspaper MOLODOY STALINETS. From 1956-1958 he managed a department at the newspaper SOVET TATARSTAN. Since 1958 he has worked as personal correspondent on the Tatar and Mari ASSR to PRAVDA.

Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Sal-nikov confirmed director of the Radio i Svyaz' Publishing House. Has been science editor and chief of the editorial staff of Energiya Publishing House from 1973-1981. Has been chief editor of the Radio i Svyaz' Publishing House since 1981.

Yevgeniy Nikolayevich Solomenko confirmed PRAVDA correspondent for Novosibirsk and Tomsk Oblasts.

Born in 1950. Graduated from journalism faculty of Leningrad University. Member of the press since 1972. Was correspondent for the newspaper LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA. Has worked since 1981 as KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent for the Turkmen SSR.

Stanislav Davydovich Sendyukov confirmed member of the editorial staff of PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN'.

Born in 1936. Graduated from Saratov University and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. Member of the press since 1961. Worked on the Astrakhan Oblast newspapers KOMSOMOLETS KASPIYA and VOLGA. Worked on the CPSU Astrakhan obkom staff from 1970 to 1976. From 1979 to 1983 was first deputy responsible secretary to the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, and since 1983 has been editor of the Propaganda Department of the journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN'. Candidate of Philological Sciences.

Il'ya Yakovlevich Tikhomirov confirmed PRAVDA correspondent on the Ukrainian SSR.

Born in 1936. Graduated from journalism faculty of Kiev University. Member of the press since 1965. From 1965 to 1972 worked on the republic newspaper RADYANS'KA UKRAINA: was correspondent, department chief and responsible secretary. Has been PRAVDA correspondent on the Donets and Voroshlivgrad Oblasts since 1972.

Aleksey Fedotovich Khomenko confirmed director of Central Journalist House.

Born in 1920. Higher education. Served in the Navy, was in Komsomol operations. Member of the press since 1956, worked on the journals MOLODY KOMMUNIST and SOVETSKOKITAYSKAYA DRUZHBA. From 1961 to 1970 was deputy chief editor and then chief editor of the Main Editorial Staff of Socialist Countries and a member of the governing board of the APN [Academy of Pedagogical Sciences]. From 1970-1971 was first deputy chief editor of the TASS pictorial review; from 1971-1980 was secretary to the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace and since 1977 has been at the same time chief editor of the journal VEK XX I MIR. Since 1980 he has worked as general director of VAAP-INFORM [Information and Advertising Department of Copyright Agency], and as a member of the governing board of VAAP.

Vsevolod Georgiyevich Shishkovskiy confirmed political reviewer for Central Television and Radio Broadcasting.

Born in 1936. Graduated from Moscow Institute of Foreign Languages. Has worked at Gosteleradio [State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting] since 1960: was chief editor of the Department of Radio Broadcasting to the United States, reviewer, deputy chief, and consultant to the Department of International Information. Has headed the Correspondents' bureau for Soviet Television and Radio in Switzerland since 1980.

Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov confirmed political reviewer, Central Television and Radio Broadcasting.

Born in 1933. Graduated from the Institute for Asian and African Countries at Moscow State University. From 1957 to 1961 he was a reviewer and editor of Sovinformbyuro [Soviet Information Bureau, press agency]; from 1961 to 1964 he was responsible secretary and chief editor of the press agency journal NOVOSTI published in Japan and editor of the APN Bureau in Japan. He has worked at Gosteleradio [State Committee for Television and Radio] USSR since 1964. He has been a reviewer, a commentator, and chief program editor for programs of the Main Board of Directors of Central Radio Broadcasting to Foreign Countries. Since 1977 he has headed the regional department for Soviet Television and Radio for Asian countries.

Nikolay Borisovich Chernyavskiy confirmed chief of the VAAP department for the Study of International Book Market Conditions.

Born in 1936. Graduated from Odessa Higher Engineering Naval School and the All-Union Academy of Foreign Trade. Worked in the USSR trade delegations in Finland and Yugoslavia from 1969 to 1973. Has worked at VAAP since 1973: chief of Department of Socialist Countries of the Administration for the Export and Import of Production Rights, VAAP representative in Yugoslavia, and since 1979 he has been deputy chief of the Department of International Book Market Conditions.

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12262
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NATIONAL

BOTH RUSSIAN, LOCAL LANGUAGES 'FLOURISH' IN USSR

Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 31, 2 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Yu Desheriyev, doctor of philological sciences: "In One Family: An Important Factor in Bringing Nations Together"]

[Text] According to data from the last census (1979), there were 137,397,000 people living in the Russian Federation, the overwhelming majority; 23,875,000 [sic] lived in other union and autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts and okrugs.

The nations of our multinational country reacted with warm approval to the decree issued not long ago by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, wherein in accordance with suggestions from union and autonomous republics a set of measures were outlined with the intention to create conditions that would make it easier for the population of national republics to study the Russian language.

The Soviet people have acquired a profound understanding of the fact that under today's circumstances, with the country's economy being converted to a single national economic complex, the influence of the Russian language voluntarily adopted by nations of the USSR as a means of international intercourse has increased a great deal, and that the measures taken are the result of objective need, and will promote further internationalization of all aspects of life in Soviet society, as well as the mutual enrichment and flourishing of national cultures.

The new document and measures that have been taken in connection with it have brought about a stream of lies and slander against Soviet life on the part of bourgeois propaganda. This has once again brought forth the pet theory of our ideological adversaries, that in the USSR citizens of national republics are alleged to have just been given freedom to use their native tongue, whereas in actuality forcible propagation of the Russian language is occurring everywhere.

Nothing could be further from the truth than this affirmation. It is generally known that the consistent application to life of the cultural and language policy adopted by the party has guaranteed thorough development of literary languages in all nations that had previously been backward. Here is one illustration. A national Kirghiz written language was not created until 1924.

This was the beginning of the rapid growth of overall literacy and education in the Kirghiz nation, as well as the growth of its culture. More than 60 newspapers, approximately 20 journals and other periodicals are now being published in the Kirghiz language. Approximately 500 books and pamphlets are printed annually. Does this not indicate a significant expansion in the sphere of application of national languages in the Soviet Union?

The concern of the party of Lenin for the growth of education and culture of the Soviet people, and for the unleashing of all their creative abilities totally precludes any ignorance whatsoever of national languages. These languages were and still are the means for acquainting the broadest masses with the spiritual values accumulated by preceding generations and with modern political and scientific knowledge.

Meanwhile, as a result of the accomplishment of this wise Leninist national policy, the Russian language has been universally recognized in the USSR and millions of people of all nationalities are striving to speak it. And the explanation of this must not be sought where our adversaries are looking when they assert that suppression of national languages and forcible assimilation is occurring here. The Russian language is the most important way to assure a harmonious union of the national and the international in the development of social consciousness in all Soviet people. The basic achievements of the supreme socialist culture of the Soviet people are most fully and universally expressed in the Russian language. The richest Marxist-Leninist literature in the world is in this language. All fields of human knowledge that have been mastered by the nations and nationalities settling our country are represented therein without exception. By mastering the Russian language, Soviet peoples have access to the achievements of modern science, technology and culture and have the opportunity to actively participate in the world-wide full-scale scientific and technological revolution and to make a contribution to it.

The Russian working class rendered invaluable help in the creation of a national working class in each republic. A written language was created largely by Russian scholars for more than 50 previously unwritten languages. During the first years and decades after the revolution, it was primarily Russian scientists, specialists in different fields who played an important role in the creation of VUZes and scientific centers in the union and autonomous republics and in the training of a national work force. The Russian people have furthered and continue to further the all-around development of all nations of the USSR in every possible way. At this time 82 percent of USSR citizens speak the Russian language fluently.

The Russian language is also the language of international intercourse. It is numbered among world languages. The influence of the Russian language, which for a long time was an integral part of the cultures of many European, and indeed not just European nations, increased particularly after the Great Patriotic War and the founding of the world socialist system. The great successes of the communist worker and national liberation movement in the world also promoted growth of interest in the Russian language. People who are fighting for their freedom become acquainted with the works of V. I. Lenin in the original and they obtain reliable information on socialist and communist organization from books and newspapers published in Russian in the USSR. The Russian language has become one of the official languages of the United Nations.

This is reality; it is not to be disproved by falsifiers.

National languages have never been found at such a high level of development in our country as they are right now. For example, in 1913 not one book was published in the Turkmen, Bashkir, Buryat, Kabardinian, Balkar, Kalmyk, Mordvinian-Moksha, Mordvinian-Erzya and Tuvinian languages. In 1982, more than 1000 books and pamphlets were printed in these nine languages, for a total of 10 million copies. In 1982, more than 14,800 books and pamphlets, for a total of approximately 250 million copies were printed in the USSR in national languages. In union autonomous republics and autonomous oblasts and okrugs more than 700 journals and approximately 3000 newspapers appeared.

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NATIONAL

READER ASKS WHETHER RELIGION, EDUCATION ARE INCOMPATIBLE

Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 31, 2 Aug 83 p 8

[Article by A. Sirota in response to reader B. Shapovalov, Pyatigorsk]

[Text] "The majority of Soviet people were born and have grown up in conditions of socialist life. Within the country secondary education is available universally and the cultural level of the population is always on the increase. Meanwhile, the struggle against religious prejudices remains a current problem. How do these things coexist?"

The question that has been posed is a rather serious one. Let us try to look into it.

Theologians and certain Western sociologists are attempting to prove that religion is indigenous to the very nature of man; they say that he is religious from the day he appears on earth.

However, the "age" of religion is computed at 60,000-80,000 years according to scholars. According to modern scientific data, the human race dates back no less than 3 million years. Thus, it has been established that for many hundreds of thousands of years people professed no religion at all and therefore, arguments by clergymen concerning any immutable religiosity were necessary for them to protect religion from scientific criticism.

In our country under conditions of developed socialism, processes involving further departure of the Soviet people from religion, the overcoming of religious illusions which paralyze the socialist activity of those who are still under its influence and the formation of a scientific and materialist world view are taking place.

Atheistic beliefs have been most widely propagated among the intelligentsia, skilled workers and rural machine specialists. This is natural. Scientific and technological progress, accompanied by an increase in the general education cultural level and occupational training and the conduct of purposeful educational work among the population have an enormous influence on worker consciousness and attitudes toward religion and the church.

We offer this fact. In a survey of believers in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast, 40.4 percent do not know the meaning of religious holidays, 46.3 percent reported

that they did not attend church on religious holidays, and 60 percent gave tradition as the motive for their participation in religious rites. Of all those who were married, 51.3 percent were married in the church because of tradition, and 53.5 percent of the total number of their children who were christened were christened for this reason. Almost 60 percent of the believers state that they keep religious objects in their home also because of tradition.

Sociological research conducted in Ryazan Oblast indicated that 32.4 percent of the faithful attend church regularly, 50.1 percent occasionally, and 17.5 percent do not attend.

Research has revealed a sharp reduction in religiousness and an affirmation of a scientific and atheistic world view among young people. According to data of various sociological studies, 92-98 percent of Soviet citizens under 30 specifically declared themselves atheists.

Meanwhile, at the present time according to data on the sociological study of the level of religiosity, in a number of USSR rayons up to 25-30 percent of the adult population is still under the influence of religion to one degree or another. Selective sociological research indicates that the smallest percentage of believers is in the central rayons of the country; it is somewhat larger in the republics of Central Asia, the Baltics and western Ukrainian rayons.

What are the reasons for the preservation and breeding of religious views and superstitions in modern times?

One of the main reasons for the tenacity of religious holdovers is the natural lagging of social consciousness behind the development of the economic life of society. The religious consciousness of the basic masses of believers in our country functions at an everyday sociopsychological level rather than a theoretical one, and on the strength of this, stereotypes in perception and appraisals of reality formulated on the basis of a religious world view have an ideological effect on believers that is more rigid and is not as subject to the influence of social and scientific technological progress.

In most cases religious prejudices are held by those people with low cultural levels, weakly developed social ties and social activity and an unformulated integral scientific world view. One must also bear in mind that the majority of believers are people of the older generation. In the process of life they have passed on to their children their religious views and feelings, and rigid religious stereotypes in thinking and behavior have been formulated in the coming generation under their influence. Thus, religious training in the family is one of the major reasons for the breeding of religion in our society. For example, according to sociological research data, approximately 80 percent of believers in the Ukraine became religious as result of their family upbringing.

The effect on people of destructive natural calamities (earthquake, flood, etc), the horrors experienced in the past war and the threat of the development of a new one that would be more destructive and ruinous for millions of people, arising from the reactionary circles of capitalist countries are among reasons for hanging on to religion.

The activity taking place in our country by religious organizations and foreign religion, particularly radio propaganda, must also be considered a reason for the preservation and breeding of religion. The fact is that in our country religious communities are in essence the only organizations with a non-Marxist ideology. Our ideological diversions. Certain believers are traditionally oriented toward their religious centers in the West (Catholics, Protestant churches and sects) and are assimilating definite stereotypes of Western propaganda and are trying to make religious life active in our country. It must also be confessed that shortcomings in atheistic propaganda slow down the victory over religious prejudices and reduce the efficacy of work to overcome it.

The classics of Marxism and Leninism have proven that each and every religion is not "abolished" and cannot be "overcome" by the administrative route. "We know," said Karl Marx, "that forcible measures against religion are foolish; but our opinion is this: religion will disappear as socialism develops." (Marx, K., Engels, F. Works, 2d edition, volume 45, p 474).

The history of Soviet society affirms this prediction. At the same time, it is fully apparent that this is an extremely complicated affair; it demands a great deal of time and effort. It would be incorrect to assume that religion will die out on its own, without an active and planned struggle against it.

Meanwhile, in waging the uncompromising battle with religion as an ideology that is incompatible with scientific teachings, we must always and everywhere create an atmosphere of a careful approach to people, including the believers as equal members of the collective and skillfully use only methods of ideological influence, affirmation and proof when working with them.

The task is proposed in a decree of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: "to devote more attention to atheistic upbringing. To involve the believers more extensively in public life, to inculcate Soviet ritual more persistently." The business of atheistic upbringing must be carried out systematically, according to plan.

12262
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UKRAINE CC OFFICIAL ON IMPROVING IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 10, 1983 (signed to press 28 Sep 83)
pp 3-15

[Excerpts from article by A. S. Kapto, secretary, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee: "On Improving the Style of Ideological and Political-Educational Work"]

[Excerpts] The June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee determined the course of improving ideological and political-educational work. The program positions and conclusions contained in the speech given by CPSU Central Committee Secretary General, comrade Yu. V. Andropov, as well as the decrees of the Central Committee Plenum have been placed as the basis for the activity of all party organizations throughout the country. The communists of the Ukraine and all those who are involved in the work of education are directing their efforts toward the realization of the exceptionally important task set by the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee--to elevate ideological, educational and propaganda work to the level of those great and complex problems which the party and the people are solving in the process of improving developed socialism and realizing the ideas of the 26th Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums. This work takes on particular importance in connection with the struggle between the forces of socialism and peace and the forces of imperialist reaction in the world arena.

Ideological and educational work, stressed Yu. V. Andropov, "is primarily a question of the party's association with the masses."¹ He indicated that it is important to bring clear and well thought-out reference points for the future set by the party to the consciousness of millions of communists and non-party members. This is one of the main tasks of the combatants on the ideological front.²

Ideological workers understand that in order to attain the heights of the set task, it is necessary to gain an in-depth mastery of the Leninist style of party work. Ever increasing attention is being devoted to the questions of theory and practice of its improvement. This is convincingly evidenced by the documents of congresses, CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and by works of the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

The problems of style occupy an important place in scientific research.³

However, the theory and practice of improving the style of party ideological work and its mastery by the ideological personnel remains relatively less illuminated.

The present article is devoted to the above-mentioned topic, and is based on the practical experience of Ukrainian party organizations.

Ideological and political education work is an integral component part of building communism and of the multi-faceted activity of the CPSU. As V. I. Lenin said, communists attain and implement their political leadership of the masses "by their energy, by their ideological influence (and not by their titles and ranks, of course)." ⁴ This refers to all party workers, regardless of the specific direction of their activity. In his speech at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed that "party committees of all levels and every party organization must understand that in spite of the importance of other questions with which they must deal (economic, organizational and others), ideological work is being placed ever more into the forefront." ⁵

Being an exceptionally complex process, this work requires the consideration of numerous factors influencing the consciousness and practical activity of people, the constant improvement of principles, forms, methods and means-- in general the style of party management of all spheres of educational activity. In calling this style Leninist, we on the one hand define our principle allegiance to those traits which have found their most complete personification in the life and work of Vladimir Il'yich Lenin. On the other hand, we take upon ourselves the responsibility of learning from his example, of equating [ourselves] with the highest standard which always remains ahead.

This is equally true both for experienced and for young party workers, especially for ideological workers who must constantly seek new forms and methods of influencing the minds and hearts of the people and ensuring the well thought-out quality of educational measures and well-balanced and convincing quality of decisions. The sphere of moral upbringing requires further improvement in the style of work by ideological institutions and all ideological workers. Modern life holds strictly responsible those who fall behind its requirements.

Under conditions of developed socialism, the rebuilding of all its social relations is being completed on collectivist foundations which are internally inherent in the new order. Significant shifts are taking place in the economic, socio-political and spiritual spheres of society and in the lifestyle. The knowledge and culture of the Soviet people are growing rapidly. For example, the educational levels of workers engaged in mental and physical labor are drawing closer together.

The party is also expanding and improving its theoretical activity under conditions of mature socialism, implementing the management of social progress based on the scientific recognition and application of objective laws of social development in a conscious and goal-oriented manner.

This is caused by a number of circumstances. First of all, by the fact that Soviet society is at such a stage of development when the principle Marxist-Leninist positions on the stages and means of communist formation are being filled with deep specific content on the basis of generalized practical experience.

Secondly, in connection with the needs for further socio-political development of the society of mature socialism and with the accelerated rate of modern scientific-technical progress, the scope and complexity of the problems which we must solve are increasing. This stimulates the search for new, more effective means, forms and methods of their solution, and theoretical substantiation of the policies and methods of implementation.

Finally, the intensification and expansion of theoretical work by the party is also determined by the demands of the world revolutionary process, by the struggle for peace, for the preservation of mankind, and by the conditions of the ever intensifying ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism in the international arena.

The solution of this problem requires from the party organizations, means of mass information and propaganda a renewal of the content, form and methods of ideological and mass political work, a skilled exposition of the advantages of socialism and our achievements, an in-depth analysis of the questions which worry the people, a decisive struggle against such phenomena as evasion of the acute problems in life, formalism and splendor, as well as the creation of a setting of intolerance to the manifestations of ideology and moral values foreign to our order and an intensification of counter-propaganda. All this increases the requirements for the scientific-theoretical level of ideological activity.

To perform ideological work based on scientific achievement means to deeply delve into the effect of objective laws of social development, to skillfully analyze those tendencies and social processes which are found in the life and activity of various categories and groups of workers, to comprehensively consider the pressing needs and interests of the people and the real capabilities for solving emerging problems while constantly turning to the collective experience of the masses and the practice of communist education. Moral substance, urgency and the high quality of all implemented measures, as well as close ties between the studied theoretical material and the specific socio-economic problems, the comprehensive consideration of technical-economic, social, political and spiritual factors affecting the educational process and the decisive surmounting of formalism and declarative character all have an important significance in this work.

The harmonic unity of content and form is particularly important in ideological and political education work. In this case, the framework and aspects of their interrelation and interaction are mobile and dynamic.

The dialectic essence of this unity is the fact that, while a form which is unfinished and imperfectly formulated, as well as form which is outdated and outlived, hinder the development of content, a form which reflects content actively facilitates its further enrichment and development and creates the

most favorable conditions for creative renewal and improvement of methods and moral influence on the masses. "Lack of development and strength in form," noted V. I. Lenin, "makes it impossible to take further serious steps in the development of content, causes shameful stagnation, leads to weakening of forces and to a lack of correspondence between word and deed."¹⁰

Guided by this methodological position the 26th Party Congress, the decree of the CPSU Central Committee dated 26 April 1979, and the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee turned particular attention of ideological workers toward the need for further improvement in the forms of ideological influence on the masses and called for an in-depth analysis of whether or not our forms of mass-political work have become too stagnant and to what degree they correspond to the current level of the people's spiritual life.¹¹

The restructuring of political-education work of party organizations is being implemented on the basis of such recently developed methods as the comprehensive approach, long-range planning for the development of labor collectives and individual regions, effective forms of analysis and generalization of practical experience with the application of sociological and other research.

The Ukrainian party organizations, guided by Marxist-Leninist theory, by the positions and conclusions contained in the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and in the works of CPSU Central Committee Secretary General, comrade Yu. V. Andropov, are striving to build their practical activity on a scientific basis and are directing their efforts toward more effectively resolving the tasks set by the party.

The party committee sections on propaganda and agitation play a great role in increasing the scientific level of ideological work. Qualitative changes have recently taken place in their style and methods.

We must note the more in-depth scientific approach to questions of ideological education work based on comprehensive analysis of social processes, the striving toward organic combination of economic, organizational and educational activity, and the intensification of the bonds between ideological-political and educational measures and ideological upbringing on the whole with life and with the practice of building communism. Finally, the requirements are increasing for theoretical, professional and methodological training of personnel, and a broad segment of the active party membership is being involved in ideological work--scientific workers, specialists in the field of sociology, social psychology, pedagogy, information theory and other scientific disciplines.

This makes it possible to take timely note of the most significant tendencies in political-education work, to increase the level of substantiation of decisions, to concentrate the efforts of communists and the entire ideological active membership on the realization of the most important tasks in communist education, and to improve the forms and methods of moral influence on the masses as well as the style of the entire work of molding the new man.

The application of specific methods in studying the formulation of ideological, and political education work plays a major role in increasing its scientific level. The application of such methods as sociological research and collection and generalization of statistical data makes it possible to draw valuable conclusions of a general theoretical as well as of an applied character.

Based on a materialistic understanding of history and generalizing specific facts from the life of socialist society, sociological studies make it possible to perform a more in-depth study of reality, to analyze new phenomena and tendencies in political education work, and to apply scientifically substantiated criteria for evaluating its results. In recent years, such studies are used in preparing questions for review by party committee bureaus, plenums, and congresses of the active party membership.

Interesting experience in performing sociological studies on questions of ideological and political education work has been accumulated, for example, by the party organizations of the Donets, Lvov, Krymsk, Zaporozhye and other oblasts in the republic. The example here is set by the Dnepropetrovsk Gorkom, which is doing much to see that each primary party organization is transformed into a sort of creative laboratory engaged in seeking out, introducing and propagandizing new and more effective forms and methods of ideological influence on the masses. The positive factor here is the fact that educational work in the labor collectives is performed on the basis of thoroughly worked out long-range plans and comprehensive study of public opinion and reasons for certain phenomena. This work is coordinated by the Public Institute for Applied Sociological Research affiliated with the party gorkom. There are 23 laboratories and groups active in the enterprises which unite over 100 staff sociologists and around 200 activists. The party gorkom has involved scientists from VUZ social sciences departments and workers from scientific-research and planning institutes in its work, and has established close ties with the Academy of Social Sciences affiliated with the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Academy of Sciences Sociological Research Institute. These organizations have taken part in specific studies conducted at the labor collectives, and then in the scientific-practical conference, "Current Questions of Studying and Utilizing Public Opinion in the Process of Formulating an Active Vital Position of Workers."

Sociological studies have become an important means of obtaining reliable information on the state of affairs in one segment of political education work or another, as well as the empirical basis for generalizing educational experience and multi-aspectual analysis of objective developmental tendencies, and the source of developing optimal, best decisions.

During the 10th and the current five-year period, over 500 studies have been conducted in the republic on a broad spectrum of current social problems utilizing sociological methods of information gathering and processing. The party organizations involved 12 scientific-research institutes and institutions, 48 VUZes, four sectorial centers for scientific organization of labor and 42 production associations and enterprises in this work. The returns on research are constantly increasing, but the requirements of life are growing even faster. This is why the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee believes that it is necessary to unite the forces of various research institutions and services

which are now dispersed. For this purpose, it is expedient to formulate a unified center for sociological research in the republic, which will make it possible to improve the thematic structure of research, improve its coordination and increase its scientific-methodological level. The problem of training a qualified staff of sociologists is also acute, and its solution depends primarily on the country's system of higher education.

The scientific character of ideological and political education work is directly tied with the democratic traditions of party life. It is nourished by the timely and in-depth study, generalization and promulgation of experience in its formulation in party committees and primary organizations. All the best which has been accumulated and worked out day by day by the party organizations of Moscow, Leningrad, and the fraternal union republics is being readily and creatively borrowed in our republic. For the purpose of studying the best experience in political training and its fastest promulgation, many party committees practice the formulation of base organizations where seminars are regularly conducted for party workers and activists. Also, widespread use is made of such forms and methods of promulgating foremost experience as discussing the work of the best party organizations at bureau plenums and meetings and at congresses of the active membership, conducting scientific-practical and scientific-methodological conferences, and constantly illuminating educational practice in the pages of the republic and local newspapers and in radio and television broadcasts.

An important regularity is reflected in the movement of foremost experience from collective to collective, from the primary organizations to the party committees, including the republic's communist party Central Committee, and back. Regarding this regularity, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee Secretary K. U. Chernenko wrote: "The actual solution to the problem of studying and promulgating foremost experience is possible only in the case where, on the one hand, initiative spouts 'from below', and on the other--everything which is best takes on the force of example thanks to support 'from above'... Democratic centralism actually represents the organizational-political basis for all traits of Leninist style of operation by our party."¹²

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee sees its task in continuing to strengthen a proper attitude toward the scientific approach in ideological and political education work in the republic as a prerequisite to the effective organization of the matter and to a solid foundation for well thought-out, decisive action.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee gives timely correction to ideological workers who are more prone to discuss questions than to solve them, or to waste valuable initiative by its poor implementation, by the substitution of too many words, jabber, assertions and general appeals for action. Cases of exaggeration with invented lofty initiatives and beginnings and unnecessary scribble are not isolated.

Often the ideological personnel are bogged down with red tape, overwhelmed with paperwork, many checks and re-checks, conferences and meetings which take away from actual educational work.

Efficiency in educational work necessitates not only the avoidance of excess words, but also the ability to value time and to strictly observe party and state discipline. It means that every worker on the ideological front must do his own work and bear full responsibility for it. The specific act and business-like qualities of the activist are the important outcome of educational work and a valuable factor in education itself.

Business-like efficiency presupposes objectivity. The factors which help to increase this objectivity are, in particular, the interaction of various departments of party committees in the educational processes (propaganda and agitation, organizational-party work, science and educational institutions, all sectorial departments), the formulation of a feeling for the new and the support of all that is foremost and progressive in the party workers and the ideological active membership. Thanks to this, the propagandist, utilizing the factual and statistical materials, does not operate simply with the so-called "bare" figures and facts, but is able to explain the work and experience which stands behind them. Such propaganda not only enlightens, but also convinces and motivates. In other words, preaching by action itself becomes a new action.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Materialy Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS. 14-15 iyunya 1983 goda", [Materials of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. 14-15 June 1983], Moscow, 1983, p 26.
2. Ibid.
3. Among recent works, cf.: Kaznacheyev, A. A., "V. I. Lenin o Politicheskem Rukovodstvye Massami v Bor'bye za Sotsializm (Noyabr' 1917-1923)," [V. I. Lenin on Political Leadership of the Masses in the Struggle for Socialism (November 1917-1923)], Moscow, 1981; "Leninskiy Stil' Raboty--Vazhneysheye Usioviye Sovershenstvovaniya Partiynogo Rukovodstva," [Leninist Style of Work--The Most Important Condition in Perfecting Party Leadership], Kiev, 1979; "Leninskiy Stil' v Deyatel'nosti Partiynykh Organizatsiy," [Leninist Style in the Activity of Party Organizations], Moscow, 1980; Razumov, Ye. Z. "Partiynyye Komitety--Organy Politicheskogo Rukovodstva," [Party Committees--Organs of Political Leadership], Moscow, 1978; "Kompleksnyy Podkhod v Ideologicheskoy Rabotye. Stil' i Metody," [Comprehensive Approach in Ideological Work. Style and Methods.], Moscow, 1976; "Stil' Raboty Partiynogo Komiteta. Nekotoryye Voprosy Nauchnogo Podkhoda v Partiynoy Rabotye," [Work Style of the Party Committee. Some Questions on the Scientific Approach in Party Work], Kiev, 1982, and others.
4. Lenin V. I. "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy," [Collected Works], Vol 17, p 363-364.

5. "Materialy Plenuma Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS. 14-15 iyunya 1983 goda," p 5.
10. Lenin, V. I. "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy," Vol 8, p 378.
11. Cf. "Materialy XXVI S'yezda KPSS," [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], p. 76.
12. Chernenko, K. U., "A Question of Importance for the Entire Party," VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, 1982, No 2, p 15.

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12322

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REGIONAL

BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE STRESSES LABOR DISCIPLINE IN REPUBLIC

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 11 Nov 83 p 1

[BELTA article: "A Meeting of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee."]

[Text] The questions of strengthening organizations and political work for implementation of the USSR Law Concerning Work Collectives and Increasing Their Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations and concerning party and government resolutions regarding the further strengthening of work discipline and reduction in cadre fluctuation in agriculture were examined at yesterday's Belorussian CP Central Committee meeting of obkom, gorkom and raykom party secretaries, leaders of ministries and departments, the executive staff of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the BSSR Council of Ministers, the Belorussian Trade Union Council, the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee, and editors of newspapers, magazines, tv and radio broadcasting.

The first Secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, N. N. Slyun'kov, gave an address.

The following participated in the discussion of the agenda: V.A. Mikulich, the first secretary of the Minsk obkom of the Belorussian CP; A.A. Malofeyev, the first secretary of the Gomel obkom of the Belorussian CP; A.V. Maskalov, chairman of the soviet executive committee of the Mogilev oblast Soviet of People's Deputies' V.T. Golovan, second secretary of the Grodno obkom of the Belorussian CP; L.N. Nagibovych, the BSSR Minister of Light Industry; Ye. M. Glushkevich, the first secretary of the Orshansk gorkom of the Belorussian CP; O.V. Mel'nik, the first secretary of the Berezovsk raykom of the Belorussian CP; Ye.V. Vorontsov, secretary of the party committee of the Integral Production Association.

It was noted at the meeting that the Law on Labor Collectives adopted in June of this year, was an ardent expression of the further development of democratic principles in the management of production; that the Law ought to be put into practice fully and that it should actively assist the further strengthening of socialist discipline. The speakers emphasized that training the workers in the spirit of a thorough understanding of their civic duty should be the basis of efforts to strengthen discipline; workers should work with awareness and conscientiousness for the good of the motherland

as is required by the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions and directions of the CPSU General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Yu. V. Andropov. Discipline in its Leninist interpretation is inseparable from concern about the state of affairs in the country. Therefore, the party and Soviet organs, trade unions and Komsomol organizations must evaluate the attitude of people toward work, toward their pledges and to raise the prestige of honest and conscientious labor in a more exacting and principled manner.

The speakers also indicated the necessity of increasing the responsibility of planning and economic organs, production collectives and every worker for absolute fulfillment of government plans for all indicators, as well as strict observance of laws and other legal norms directed toward the protection and consolidation of social property.

12505
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REGIONAL

BELORUSSIAN CP ORGANIZATIONS REVIEW PARTY'S EFFECTIVENESS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 3 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Party Conferences"]

[Text] Progress reports and elections in the party organizations of the republic are entering a new phase. It begins with party conferences in Gantsevichi and Novopolotsk, Rogachev and Cherven, Berestovitsy and Belynchi--in all, 25 raykoms and gorkoms of the CPBe will today render accounts of their activities before the party's membership.

The purpose of these rayon, city and, later, oblast party conferences is to objectively assess the post-congress work of party organizations in all its variety, bring to light the positive experience amassed and decide on ways to disseminate it, gain a critical insight into the causes of shortcomings and omissions and work out measures to eliminate them. The successful handling of the progress-report and election meetings in these important party links, as pointed out in the relevant Central Committee decree, must ensure the strengthening of party tanks, the development of intraparty democracy, better organizational and ideological work, improvements in the forms and methods of the party's management of social and economic processes and, finally, the enhancement of the leading role of the CPSU.

Numerous questions will be up for collective consideration by the communists of the republic. It is imperative that all the preparatory work for these conferences, all the summary reports and discussions thereof focus party members' attention on key issues and promote a resolute turn for the better in all areas. As noted by First Secretary of the CPBe Central Committee N. N. Slyun'kov in a recent meeting with party veterans, the measures being undertaken to perfect leadership methods and strengthen discipline and organization in the republic are producing results in that "this year will see a higher growth rate in the economy and in the productivity of labor than we averaged for the first two years of the current five-year plan."

It does not follow, however, that a significant step forward toward the goals set by the five-year plan has been made by everybody everywhere. There are still farms and enterprises in the republic that lag behind and are in debt to the state. It is, consequently, extremely important that at these conferences the communists of the republic review in an open, principled and business-like fashion the problem of discipline at all levels of production and administration and take action where necessary to set things right. It should be borne in mind that the organizational and administrative measure- adopted by party and government will succeed only if buttressed by practical steps to create the right conditions for highly productive work and by intensifying the struggle against specific violators and violations. Discipline is not an end in itself, it must propel the economy forward and help in educating the masses.

Educating the new man and the ideological work of party organizations were given top priority by the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU CC. These problems should be placed at the forefront of debate by the conferences. One of their most important tasks is to scrupulously analyze the ideological, educational and propagandist work carried out by party committees in order to pinpoint the reasons why so many of the measures undertaken yield low results and why the reorganization of ideological services is proceeding so slowly. A special study should be made of the ideological, moral, class and labor tempering of the young generation and the participation in the process of party veterans.

It is equally necessary to dwell in depth on the subject of working with young communists, of the ideological tempering of these party reinforcements. In this connection the conferences should review the work of schools for young communists and primary party organizations with emphasis on strengthening party ranks and improving the qualitative composition of party organizations.

The discussion of any problem at the conferences must begin with an evaluation of the work done by the relevant party committee, an evaluation of the specific contributions made by members of the elected organ and by all communists, to the common cause. This presupposes a serious analysis of the way primary party organizations are run, the way they select, place and educate cadres, control and verify the implementation of their decisions and resolutions.

The aspects of organizational and party work to be discussed at the conferences are all important, but the central issue now is that of raising the level of political leadership, of concentrating all organizational activities in local party organizations and labor collectives. The utilization of all positive experience amassed must be combined with an innovative approach, new and better methods of party work. Where the situation so demands, conference participants must speak out resolutely against the endless meetings, needless paperwork and bureaucratic tendencies. Badly in need of generalization are the lessons learned in the party's supervision of the new administrative organs--the agroindustrial associations.

The current reporting-election campaign is called upon to improve the composition and deployment of cadres, to promote a more discriminatory approach to the formation of party committees. The CPSU Central Committee decree on progress reports and elections states that formation of the aktiv must be handled with extraordinary care and responsibility, that leadership positions be entrusted to politically mature, competent and energetic communists endowed with organizational skills, high moral qualities, a feel for the new, and closely linked with the party rank-and-file, with the toiling masses in general. This is an important prerequisite for heightening the militancy of party committees and their organizing role.

Rayon, city and oblast conferences are a major event in the life of party organizations. Profound, self-critical progress reports and the constructive tone of debate will serve to imbue the communists of the republic with renewed energy, inspire them to new achievements and help shape a clear-cut program of work for the upcoming period.

In this pre-holiday period, on the eve of the 66th anniversary of the Great October we perceive as a call to battle the CPSU Central Committee slogan:

"Communists! Be in the vanguard of the people's struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th congress of the party and the June and November plenums of the CPSU CC!"

12258
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REGIONAL

ESTONIAN CC CITES LACK OF DISCIPLINE IN ALL LEVELS OF ECONOMY

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Conference in the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A conference on questions of putting the Law on Labor Collectives into effect and strengthening socialist discipline and order in production took place in the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. First secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms of the party, chairmen of gor- and rayispolkoms, leaders of a number of ministries and departments of the republic, and responsible workers of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee apparatus took part in it.

Comrade K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report.

Speaking at the conference were: Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A. Ryuytel; ESSR Council of Ministers Chairman V. Klauson, Estonian Communist Party Central Committee secretary R. Ristlaan, first secretaries of the Kokhtla-Yarve gorkom of the Estonian Communist Party -- Y. Filatov and of the Vilyandiskiy raykom of the Estonian Communist Party -- R. El'vak, Chairman of the Narva gorispolkom E. Ryzhakov, Chairman of the ESSR State Committee on Labor V. Konstantinov, secretary of the Estonian Republic Council of Trade Unions L. Murtazina, and procurator of the Estonian SSR K. Kimmel'.

During the report and speeches it was pointed out that party organizations and economic and administrative organs have done a good deal to strengthen discipline in labor collectives. The work they have done has had positive results. The republic's industry is running stably, and more than 74 million rubles worth of output has been sold over and above the plan. Rural laborers have made progress in the struggle to increase production and procurement of agricultural output.

At the same time it was noted at the conference that results could be significantly higher if in all spheres of production and on all levels of economic activity further substantial increase in organization and order and strengthening of planning, state, and labor discipline were achieved; and if unauthorized absences from work and idle time were not allowed at enterprises, institutions, and organizations. In order to do this it is necessary to intensify the struggle to strengthen discipline and order, to call violations of discipline more

strictly to account, and for this purpose more fully utilize the rights granted by the Law on Labor Collectives. We should increase the responsibility of managers for the condition of discipline in the collective, hold those who are slack and indecisive in carrying out the struggle to increase organization and order more strictly responsible; and in party gorkoms and raykoms make it a practice for primary party organizations and chairmen of trade union committees to give accounts of measures they are taking to insure a high level of discipline in the collectives.

It was also indicated that it is imperative to involve public organizations and all laborers more widely in the struggle to strengthen discipline. Comrades courts, public personnel departments, and councils for the prevention of legal offences must operate more actively and with greater initiative at enterprises. Work in the service sphere demands further improvement.

It was emphasized at the conference that the issues of strengthening discipline and increasing organization and order must be thoroughly treated in forthcoming city and rayon party conferences.

Comrades B. Saul, A.-B. Upsi, D. Visnapuu, M. Pedak, I. Toome, and L. Shishov took part in the conference.

12,424

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REGIONAL

IDEOLOGICAL DEVIATIONS OF KIRGHIZ LITERARY JOURNAL CRITICIZED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Nov 83 p 6

[Article by the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent in Frunze: "Meetings of Communist Writers--Kirghizia"]

[Text] During the reported period the Kirghiz writers' organization conducted its activities in full accordance with those of the republic and the whole country. O Danikeyev, deputy secretary, the Union of Kirghiz Writers' party organization, pointed out in his report that this is to the credit of the Union communists. Writers' best works inspire workers to the fulfillment of great tasks. Many contacts writers maintain with worker collectives serve the fruitful process of drawing reality and literature closer together. The writers' union and its publishing bodies patronize large-scale industrial enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. Its plenary meeting in Naryn was a significant event. It was devoted to tasks writers will carry out as a result of resolutions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the USSR Food Program.

The party bureau consistently expressed interest in activities of the union's creative sections and studied communist writers' reports concerning those activities. Furthermore, the secretariate and the party bureau, together with the republic's LKSM [Lenin Youth Communist League] Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture conducted a Young Author Sunday.

"At present we should concentrate on objectives that still need to be achieved, rather than those already accomplished," pointed out T. Askarov, first secretary, the Kirghiz Writers' Union's Board. "The first question we should ask ourselves is how are we going to write? Our main problem is the ideological purity of our works and the purity of principles on which our literature is based.

Works of low artistic value that do not clearly express their authors' ideological positions underwent criticism at the meeting. The criticism mainly concerned some individual articles published in the ALA-TOO journal.

A. Tokombayev, S. Sasykbayev, T. Umetaliyev, A. Sal'nikov, M. Dzhangaziyev, S. Dzhusuyev, T. Adysheva, K. Kaimov, and A. Zhirkov spoke about a high mission of literary artists and their responsibility to history and the nation.

A. K. Karypkulov, secretary, the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee also spoke at the meeting.

Elections of the party bureau new members took place at the meeting as well. O. Danikeyev was elected the bureau's secretary.

9959
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REGIONAL

KAZAKH TV PROGRAMMING CRITICIZED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 6 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by V. Maricheva, SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA correspondent in Alma-Ata: "Party Life: Reports and Elections--Reaching Higher"]

[Text] Kazakh TV is one of the most accomplished in the country. For example, as many as 400 employees perform artistic functions. The republic's TV audience watches its programs with great interest. This is manifested by a large load of far from indifferent daily mail containing reactions to all kinds of programs, from discussions of economic issues to cultural events. The best of Kazakh TV programs are seen by the entire country. For example, a program series about Ekibastuz's problems, which helps in practical terms to establish contact between Kazakhstan's coal miners and Ural's and West Siberia's power specialists, confidently stepped over from the republic's to the All-Union screen. The Central TV received high praise for such musical-journalistic programs as "Alma-Ata Meets Friends," "Melodies of My City," "Medeo Rhythms" and shows about Kazakh veterans of literature and about national industry and crafts. Both the Central TV and Intervideniye showed the video concert "Evening Sketches" with USSR People's artist Yermek Serkebayev.

The Kazakh TV has had much artistic success that defines the level to which current programming must adhere. Unfortunately, this level is not always achieved. Why? What stands in the way of continued success? It had been expected that answers to these questions would be presented in a report delivered by S. Tatenko, party office secretary, at a reporting-elections meeting. However, the report concentrated too much on successes, both significant and insignificant, in order to paint a rosy picture at any price, and it did not give any attention to urgent problems. Communists, to their credit, reacted properly to this report: "The report was superficial, and lacked criticism," stated S. Orazalinov, chief editor of literary-dramatic programs, who was first to speak during the debate. "We ought to demand more from ourselves and do our job in accordance with the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum."

A more appropriate tone was set at the meeting after this statement. Communists openly discussed causes of shortcomings and neglect.

Kazakh TV frequently loses from its field of vision events that are important in the republic's life, and gives insufficient attention to party organization activities and problems of multinational art. Programs differ considerably in the degree of professional skill with which they are executed. There is much difference between the best programs and those that are not even the worst, but simply average.

The Kazakh TV collective that performs artistic functions is sufficiently stable but there are differences even concerning its members' education level. For example, let us examine such an important post as that of a [feature] director. Out of 42 directors, only 12 have a specialized higher education. A total of 40 camera operators are employed. Not one of them has a specialized higher education. In the republic not a single VUZ trains TV directors and camera operators.

For TV journalists the training is provided at the Kazakh state university. The theoretical training received by the university students is not bad, but, unfortunately, the journalism department does not have necessary technical means to provide TV training. Graduates come to the studio without any practical skills.

A. Mamraimov, a young communist, spoke at the party meeting about the difficulties one encounters in the workplace. He likes his work very much. He likes the studio environment and everyone treats him well but... Kazakh TV in its programs, has no real mentors which widely advertises apprenticeships for its employees. "Nobody trains us, the young people, in a systematic, organized way," said A. Mamraimov.

But the summary report included the following proud statement: "We train absolutely everybody." Words do not match deeds.

Statements made by communists participating in the meeting clearly show that effective measures are needed to improve training of the cadre, particularly young employees. It is necessary to promote their ideological-political growth and help improve their job skills. It was decided at the meeting to create an experimental studio for Kazakh TV employees. Kazakh TV's most experienced specialists whose programs earned recognition both in the republic and throughout the Union will train young employees in professional skills.

But professional problems do not concern only young employees. "We all need to master the art of getting along," said communist A. Korablin at the meeting. "We have an obligation to learn how to work as part of the cadre. This means that it is necessary for us to master communication skills. A few seminars were devoted to this issue as part of recently given courses directed at improving employees' qualifications, but this was not enough. A permanent school is necessary."

During the discussion communists spoke with concern about the necessity of creating new training forms--both political and professional. Of course, life itself is the main teacher. A citizen-like attitude and

social awareness can only be acquired in places where the fate of the Five-Year plan is decided--at construction sites, in sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and in collectives performing artistic functions. However, members of some editorial staffs, such as the fiction-drama staff, rarely go on out-of-town missions. It is not surprising that their programs greatly suffer from the lack of true journalism and incisive analysis of events.

The need for demanding a higher ideological-artistic level of every program was heatedly discussed at the party meeting. Managers and the party bureau were reproached for their inability to introduce an uncompromising attitude concerning the lack of professionalism in TV programming. Yes, bad programming has been criticized. However, not a single bad employee has been demoted, nor a single employee fired for the lack of professionalism. The studio has had instances of work discipline violations as well.

Statements made by communists at the reports-elections meeting show an increase in demands they make on themselves and their comrades. Recent programs also show efforts to reach new heights, both civic and professional. Only during the last few days the Central TV staged a large-scale program about Kazakhstan, narrated by a writer A. Alimzhanov. Thousands of the republic's TV spectators were drawn to their sets by a new program "Time for Your Question." Chiefs of ministries and departments participate in this program, as well as the spectators themselves. While the program is aired everybody has a chance to call the studio directly and ask questions they feel strongly about. "Harvest 83", a traditional Kazakh TV program took an active part in the virgin land harvest from its very beginning. Every day, and more exactly, every evening, 30-40 minutes of the air time are devoted to the main issues that are treated with efficiency, incisiveness and true journalistic intensity.

9959
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REGIONAL

DEFICIENCIES IN PATRIOTIC TRAINING NOTED IN POLTAVA OBLAST

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 22 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by I. Gorobets, secretary, Poltava obkom of the CP of the Ukraine:
"Education by Exploit"]

[Excerpts] The land of Poltava is famous--famous for its fields of wheat, its magnanimous toilers, its marvelous songs. Famous, too, for its heroic past and the exploits of our forebears. The union of the Ukrainian people with the Russian was tempered and steeled here in mortal combat with the enemy.

This land provided many soldiers for the struggle against the Nazi invaders. Thousands of them were decorated with orders and medals for courage and bravery in action; over 200 won the Hero of the Soviet Union award, 34 of these posthumously.

Speaking at a meeting with party veterans about the spiritual nobleness of man, Yu. V. Andropov stressed the necessity to improve the military and patriotic training of youth which [he said] is of "undying significance."

In implementing the directives issued by the June (1983) plenum of the CPSU CC the Poltava obkom has of late looked into many measures aimed at bettering the labor, military, patriotic, and moral education of the toiling masses by, among others, cultural institutions.

The work of the oblast's cultural institutions in the field of patriotic training still suffers from a number of shortcomings. It often lacks system and consistency; the undertakings are purely formal and devoid of interest. The oblast party organization knows about these drawbacks and is continuously working to eliminate them.

The party obkom has recently expressed concern over the quality of the work being done by discotheques and vocal and instrumental groups which often propagate lowbrow pop music. This was subjected to some principled criticism by the oblast's newspapers. Among those who spoke out on the matter in the press were musicologists, journalists, and party workers. We drew the attention of cultural organs and the oblast division of the Musical

Society of the UkrSSR to the need for a more serious and demanding approach to shaping the repertoire of amateur collectives and conducting educational work among them so that they publicize the finest classical, Soviet and folk musical compositions. To this end the rayons have greatly increased the frequency of military and patriotic-music festivals, brass marching band parades, patriotic and Komsomol song contests and contests between amateur composers.

Reared on the great traditions of the past, young Poltavians are keeping alive the glorious heritage passed down to them by their forefathers. Not too long ago Senior Lieutenant M. M. Dovbysh finished secondary school in his native Zasul'ye, then enrolled in a military school and was assigned to guard the border. Today he is the pride of his landsmen: he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner for heroism in combat against border violators.

Examples like these could be cited endlessly. Education by exploit engenders new exploits.

12258
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REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ FILMS WIN AWARDS AT TV FILM FESTIVAL

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 27 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by KirTAG: "The Success of Kirghiz TV Films" in the column "Events and Facts"]

[Text] Kirgiz-telefil'm studio did not betray its tradition of successful productions at All-Union TV film festivals. At the 10th review of the country's best TV films that just ended in Alma-Ata the two works shown by Kirghiz screen masters were awarded the festival prize.

In the documentary category the jury diploma and the weekly's GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET MOSKVA prize was awarded to the film "Toktokan-ap'a's Lullaby." It is a poetic story about the fate of a contemporary woman. The film's authors, Ye. Kotlov, scriptwriter and director, Ye. Baryshnikov, camera operator, and V. Gumbin, composer, dedicated their film story to Toktokan Sultanova. She was a shepherd at the Kyzyl-Oktyabr' kolkhoz in Keminskiy rayon and who had been awarded the Lenin and the Red Banner of Labor orders. She was a heroine-mother and a woman with a warm heart and an interesting life story.

In the children's movies' category the jury diploma was awarded to the movie "How Many Years Does a Poplar Live" for exploring a moral theme of a growing teenager. A. Alyanchikov is the film's scriptwriter, D. Sadyrbayev is the director, and Ye. Baryshnikov is the camera operator.

9959

CSO: 1830/94

CRACKDOWN ON FLOWER-GROWING IN KIRGHIZIA CONTINUES

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 27 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by V. Krasnoshchekov: "Rubles Sprout Among Flowers" under rubric "Return to Issues Already Discussed in Press"]

[Text] SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA has spoken out twice about problems concerning the proper use of personal plots in villages under the Chon-Arykskiy soviet. In the first article, "Flowers or Potatoes," (20 May 1982) the village soviet deputies pointed out that some villagers plant only flowers in their plots and build hothouses that are bigger than official standards allow. The concern of people's representatives is well founded. Those villagers do not grow flowers in order to give flower bouquets to their relatives and friends. No, what they really want is to take advantage of the shortage and squeeze out of city dwellers 5-7 rubles for three tulips or carnations. This avarice strikes these "florists" with such force that there is no room left in their plots for vegetables, greens, potatoes, or for keeping cattle. And at the height of summer they go to the republic's capital to shop for food.

After the deputies' statement was published, the Kirghizia Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a special resolution according to which all soviets have to take measures to ensure effective use of personal plots and end the production of flowers as goods to be sold for a profit. It cannot be said that nothing was done in this respect in Alamedinskiy rayon. "Florists" were talked to, and it was explained to them that they should grow vegetables and erect smaller hothouses on their plots.

This was not enough, however, as shown by events that followed. The number of persons in villages growing flowers for profit did not decrease but rather increased. This was described in the article "Slaves of the Ruble" (24 August 1983) by Z. Belekova, chairperson, Chon-Arykskiy village Soviet ispolkom. According to the article, the ispolkom even gave "florists" written instructions as to how they should use their land and compelled them to attend the ispolkom's meetings, as well as administrative and land commissions' meetings. However, the majority of flower growers simply ignores the resolutions of local authorities. This behavior was largely explained by the conciliatory attitude displayed toward the flower growers by the rayon's law enforcement organs and especially by the Chon-Aryk town police department.

This newspaper's editor received an answer to the newspaper's statement from A. Mamyrkaliyev, first secretary, Alamedinskiy party raykom. He stated that the article "Slaves of the Ruble" was discussed at a meeting of the village councils' ispolkoms and administrative bodies' responsible employees. Issues related to the efficient use of personal plots have been discussed at councils' conferences and gatherings of residents. Notices have been sent to places of employment of some citizens who are known to grow flowers for profit. Those who are not employed and live only on what they grow on their plots have been warned to find jobs. Appropriate measures will be taken if they continue to avoid socially productive labor.

I. Zaytsev, deputy minister of internal affairs told us that the article "Slaves of the Ruble" was discussed by the collective of the Alamedinskiy rayispolkom department of internal affairs, which found that the article was correct. The shortcomings described in the article are being corrected.

For example, S. Omurzakov, Chon-Aryk village resident was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment for profiteering from flower sales. Administrative preventive measures have been taken concerning other citizens mentioned in the article. For example, a notice was sent to the director of the Chon-Aryk night school concerning N. Trubitsyna who is employed there as a teacher. N. Kapsamun and A. Sydygaliyev were compelled to find employment.

The Alamedin ROVD [Rayon Department of Internal Affairs] made efforts to nip in the bud self-seekers' attempts to get rich through improper use of their personal plots. For example, K. Tolkushev, Beshch-Kungey village resident, grew almost 3,500 rose bushes on .17 of a hectare and sold the flowers to middlemen. Criminal proceedings were instituted against the plot owner and two profiteers, Anisimov and Artybanin, who took the purchased flowers to cities in Siberia. Money, gold articles, carpets, a radio set, and a Zhiguli car, worth a total of 50,000 rubles were taken from Tolkushev.

The ministry instructed all internal affairs departments to nip in the bud all attempts at parasitism and getting rich by improper use of the land in personal plots.

Well, all those actions give hope. Still, some thoughts come to mind concerning questions raised in the two previous articles. This is especially so since the situation in Chon-Arykskiy village council villages cannot be viewed as normal so far. At present over 200 families grow flowers for profit. Some "florists" have conducted what could be seen as a persecution campaign against deputies who sent the letter to our newspaper. For example, Anastasiya Shashkova, a town resident, several times offended deputy Valentina Stepanovna Tofan, one of the authors of the article "Flowers or Potatoes?" Furthermore, A. Shashkova continues to take to other cities flowers for sale without any obstacles. And she gets away with it.

N. Kapsamun, a party member, was mentioned in the article "Slaves of the Ruble." He was not employed anywhere for almost a year and was not registered in the party rolls--this is how money-grubbing had sucked him in.

What measures did the party raykom take concerning the man who grossly violated the Party Rules and turned into a money-grubber?

Both articles mentioned many citizens who have violated construction standards and own hothouses over 20 square meters in size. However, those citizens are not mentioned in either the first or the second answer to the articles. After all, besides V. Koroleva and Ye. Mikheyeva, who were mentioned, dozens of other citizens have "oversized" hothouses, and their number is still growing. For example, a short time ago I. Gass, driver at the imeni 23 Party Congress kolkhoz began construction of such a structure.

Apparently, the Chon-Arykskiy village council ispolkom finds it difficult to deal with land profiteers on its own. And the rayon is taking its time concerning its helping the ispolkom decisively and effectively. On the other hand, there are in the republic local councils that used methods of both persuasion and force and managed to bring order to personal plot use. For example, Kantskiy rayispolkom took flower-growers in hand in Novo-Pokrovka, and Sokulukskiy rayispolkom did the same in Voyenno-Antonovka and Novo-Pavlovka. Those rayispolkoms went as far as taking the land away from the most impudent law-breakers.

And lastly, we received a few responses to the article "Slaves of the Ruble." They were all supportive and suggested their own solutions. For example, Ye. Korobchenko, chairman, Issyk-Atinskiy rayon's Ivanovskiy town council, described how some flower-growers fly their flowers from Ivanov to other cities. Why, asks Ye. Korobchenko, when those persons arrive at airports with their suitcases filled with flowers, they are not asked for information on where and how the flowers were grown? It is interesting that the town council ispolkom never issues permits to "florists." The Chon-Arykskiy village council does not issue them either. However, some "florists" manage to obtain the permits, while others transport flowers without permits.

We call our land the bread giver. Let it supply us with an abundance of vegetables, fruits and various greens. This goes for personal plots as well. Let us enjoy the sight of a flower bed or a lawn. But those who exploit the land and use it as a means of profit, have to be given an emphatic rebuff. This is the duty of people's and administrative bodies and our entire society.

9959
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REGIONAL

WESTERN 'HAUTE COUTURE' NOT FOR SOVIET WOMEN

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 23 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by L. Solov'yeva, art critic, under the rubric "Conversations for You": "How Does One Deal with 'Western Style'?"]

[Text] Our readers, especially young ones, are asking the question in the title in their letters. In order to help them understand what is important, we offer them the article published below.

Before answering the question, one must clearly picture what precisely should be considered "Western style." Most often the concept of "Western style" includes a certain meaning, covering everything fanciful and extravagant in dress. Nevertheless, such an idea of the subject of today's talk is guilty of one-sidedness.

We will try to supplement this and briefly look into how contemporary style in the West is taking shape.

Among the large fashion firms in capitalist countries, the most widely known are the Parisian "haute couture" houses. Twice a year, in the spring and the fall, they bring out their collections of models of clothing which are made in the strictest secrecy. On the red-letter day of the premier, each firm counts on astounding its clients with an unprecedented flight of fancy, with exquisite chic, and of course, with the extravagance of the new models. The sole purpose is to win the largest number of clients. And since the firms pursue exclusively commercial ends, an indispensable condition for attending the show is buying a model, the prices of which are fabulously high. Moreover, ideas of "comfortable," "useful," and "necessary" are in no way applicable to these refined forms of magnificent uselessness, which only a few wealthy people can afford. In these collections, for example in the "sport clothing" section, there are blouses made of natural leather with an extreme decolletage; in the "home" section, tight slacks made of satin, embroidered all over with large glittering stones; in the "evening" section, skirts made of astrakhan or chiffon blouses over fur underslips. Of course, there are less unusual dresses and suits in the collections, but even these models express the basic trend of the show, which includes only elegant women's clothing of natural silk, wool, and expensive furs. It goes without saying that the actual owners of the luxury factories are not the designers, but rather the large factory owners and magnates who finance these enterprises. Nevertheless, under present-day conditions the

profits of fashion industry firms are continuously dropping and the clientele is decreasing. The crisis of "high fashion" is the handiwork of time, admits the bourgeois press. "A crisis exists," writes one newspaper, "and it is mainly a crisis of ideas: formerly fashion changed every five or six years, but now it changes after only a few months. At such a fast rate, hardly anything can remain stable." Fashion is changing so fast that women have almost stopped recognizing it and are wearing skirts and jumpers.

Trying to overcome the crisis, almost all firms started to produce a more mass-appeal model, called "boutique," along with collections of clothing for the bourgeois elite. The articles are distinguished by a more moderate chic and often look entirely normal, although their prices are still higher than what is sold on a large scale. Numerous Parisian popular fashion firms, small but combined into associations and unions, have shown themselves to be serious competitors of the "boutique" collections. Naturally, designers have to take the demands of broad groups of consumers into account here: workers and employees, residents of outlying districts and provinces. These articles are practical, simple things which the majority of the population in the capitalist countries actually wear. In this real fashion we find much in common with our understanding of the contemporary requirements for clothing. Having a common base, modern -- or as it is usually called, "European"-- clothing is developing similarly, within the limits of popular, practical fashion, in all countries of the continent.

The paths of development of fashion in the socialist states are becoming even more intertwined today. This style is no longer "foreign" to us. Every year international fashion congresses of the socialist countries are held. Models for a show at these congresses are prepared according to a single theme and the actual demands of the people are considered in working them out.

So the first conclusion is: never lump together in the definition of "Western style" everything that is going on in this field outside our country. From this conclusion a second one follows: there are two styles of Western fashion, so to speak, the elite and the popular, practical one.

It would be wrong to deny the necessity of studying foreign experience in the realm of fashion. One must not shut oneself up entirely within the limits of one's own experience, denying everything that is better which has been achieved abroad. But this study should not come down to merely ability to imitate. We should learn the skills in order to work better on creating our own style in clothing, our own fashion, in keeping with our epoch and the demands of our people.

Intelligent evaluation and understanding of the trends of foreign fashion will help us avoid two directly opposed, but nonetheless mistaken tendencies: complete denial of foreign experience on the one hand, and blind imitation of bourgeois fashion on the other.

But unfortunately, we have another category of people who are trying to "carry over" into our reality fashions meant for the salons of Parisian nobility or the intimate domestic evenings of a handful of idle aristocrats. These people

do not understand that for clothing to be beautiful there must be unity between the style of the ensemble and the image of the person, his manners, and the surroundings.

Meanwhile, the clothing of simple Parisians is striking in its simplicity, naturalness, and complete lack of devotion to the last word in fashion. They know how to dress with taste and are elegant even in the most modest clothing. They pass calmly by the kaleidoscope of quick-passing, capricious offerings which fill the many fashion magazines.

Our country has repeatedly shown its clothing models, including articles from the Tallinn House of Fashion, in various countries of the world such as Austria, Brazil, Norway, France, England, and others. Numerous reviews have noted the independent look of the fashions, their vitality, practicality, and at the same time pointed out the complete artistic form of each model. Fashions steeped in our country's folk traditions have been received enthusiastically. After the successful shows of Soviet fashions abroad, Western designers began to use a large number of the forms of clothing, ornaments, and individual accessories in their collections.

12,424

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REGIONAL

BETTER CONTROL OF LIGHT MUSIC GROUPS IN ESTONIA URGED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 16 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Tynis Erilayd: "Is Light Music Light?"]

[Text] When I was once again asked to write an article about discotheque, I readily agreed -- it is certainly a familiar subject. But writing the article did not turn out to be such a simple matter. In fact, it took the form of real torment. Why? The opinion that the discotheque movement is diminishing not only in our republic but in the country as a whole is quite widespread. This opinion is based primarily on the fact that youth's enthusiasm for "machine" music has been replaced by a great interest in "live" music, with the indispensable participation of ensembles, even in more complex forms, in jazz. I cannot fully agree with such an opinion, but I believe that really, there should be a discussion of not only discotheques, but of propaganda for and the accessibility of light music in general.

As a propagandist of music, discotheque had one unquestionable advantage over evenings with ensembles: the possibility of a wide selection of rhythms -- from the tango and the waltz to the most contemporary dances. Plus quality. Not one "live" ensemble could provide this. But what happened? Discotheque directors, not having sufficient experience and knowledge, became dependent on the public, played practically the same things, and did not take advantage of the possibilities of discotheque.

Although every ensemble plays in its own style, it is nonetheless live music where one can respond to the playing, solo variations, the master-of-ceremony's jokes, and even talk with one's idols during intermission. That is, ensembles are more "effective" than records since they allow for live interaction; but at discotheques the live intermediary between the music and the listeners must be the director. So it was, and still is -- at republic competitions. But at ordinary disco gatherings in clubs the director (we are not talking about color and light effects here) becomes nothing more than a record changer. As a result it is not an inspiring evening but, to speak frankly, it is pure hack work.

Why did this happen? If we ask the directors themselves this question, in most cases we will receive a conventional answer: the problem is in the pay and equipment. As far as pay is concerned, they assure you, the cost of an hour of

work by our director is approximately one-eighth of the cost of the same hour for a director in the Lithuanian SSR. As for equipment, what is meant is the shortage in clubs of tape recording machines, amplifiers, and -- above all -- lighting equipment. Whereas a disco director can obtain, for example, a tape recorder and amplifier by himself, buying cumbersome lighting equipment with his own money is at the very least irrational.

Those are the directors' opinions. Nevertheless, in our republic there are good examples of directors who have joined into a group and built all the equipment with their own hands. If one considers discotheques a branch or type of artistic amateur performance, then right here one can see one of the solutions to the situation. A discotheque would function as one of the groups of the House of Culture and would combine different enthusiasts -- people interested in sound and light equipment design, the dance group, music propagandists (disco directors), and so forth. But unfortunately, there is not a single such group. And moreover, the Houses of Culture do not want them. Club leaders, when asked why they do not want them, cite ostensibly objective reasons, above all lack of space. It seems, however, that in fact the clubs simple have nowhere to obtain the materials for the work of such a group. You see, no one asks the individual fan where he got a certain part, but they ask the club. That is the reason the club also wants to acquire everything in finished form. Very often they do not even ask whether a director coming from outside has the appropriate permit for the performance. And the the same club employee, quite certain that he is right, will talk about how depressed discotheque is and how it has no prospects for the future. Moreover, very few club employees picture clearly what discotheque is and how it can be developed in the future.

Among these few are employees of the Estonian Agricultural Academy's student club in Tartu, the Pyarnuskiy Rayon House of Culture, and the Vilyandi House of Youth. They really work on creating thematically interesting and integrated disco programs and do not rely only on the taste of a director who may drop by.

For example, the Estonian Agricultural Academy club combines 10 of their own directors and technical personnel; the disco hall was built and equipped through the efforts of volunteers; and programs include other club groups also, even a brass band. Last year an extensive program was prepared, with solo performances, student ensembles, and magicians alternating with disco numbers. It resulted in an interesting, gripping presentation.

Of course, not all clubs may be able to do that. But if we turn to the experience of our Lithuanian friends, we will see that with a little effort one can obtain an interesting and well thought-out program, where there is something to look at and and listen to, and in which one can participate oneself. From the Latvians we could learn participation by enterprises -- above all radio associations, of course -- in providing technical support for discotheques.

Two years ago we could have said that we had not sufficiently studied the experience of neighboring republics yet. Now we can no longer take refuge in such a statement (it is true, they do visit us more then we visit them). But then why has no headway been made at all? Note that this is the fourth "why". Before we answer this question, let us turn for a moment to the second "why,"

the question about accessibility (in the sense of availability) of light music. Twelve years ago people who had the opportunity to obtain records (Western ones above all) and information about ensembles and singers began to "do disco." Evenings were prepared rather primitively in the technical sense and were more like musical lectures. In most cases they never even thought of dances at those evenings. With time disco evenings were modified. New people were coming, but frequently, nonetheless, the main character remained and still remains the person who has access to new records. We will not repeat that, once again, these are above all Western records, since this is the most painful aspect. Unfortunately, there is a great shortage of records of Soviet youth music and music from the socialist countries. Recommendations for priority supply to disco directors through stores have remained on paper. As far as Estonian music is concerned, its "legal owner" in most cases is Estonian Radio, which has neither the material means nor the assignment to supply disco directors with recordings.

Now the answer to all the "why's" is becoming clear. We have certain clubs, certain disco directors, and certain enthusiasts among the employees of the Ministry of Culture and the Scientific Methods Center of Folk Creativity. But there is no stable center with material responsibility and capabilities. This, by the way, applies to ensembles also, disregarding a few philharmonic vocal-instrumental ensembles. All the rest get their supplies for themselves, obtain their own equipment, and make up their own programs; at best they have some moral support, but nothing tangible. Most likely that is the reason the need for improved programs, with more color and topical interest, remains unfulfilled. Not to speak of the most important thing, the ideological side of the matter. Latvians and Lithuanians have ensemble associations. Is it not time for us to think of creating similar associations in our republic also? Associations which would take over the systematic management of ensembles and discotheques, the training of beginning authors, and improvement and approval of programs. But in addition to the duties of a central art council, the association should also have the right to give material support to ensembles and discotheques. In my opinion, income from concerts would enable us to create such an association on a self-supporting basis without additional investment. Light music is not at all so light that it should not be taken seriously.

12,424
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REGIONAL

ALMA-ATA YOUTH GANGS, JUVENILE CRIME EXAMINED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 83 p 6

[Article by IZVESTIYA correspondent E. Matskevich: "The 'Hetzmans' of the Street"]

[Text] Alma-Ata--There were eight of them, young male juveniles. They could not all fit into the dock and several chairs had to be placed behind a barrier. They were aged sixteen or seventeen. They had been detained at various times and in various places, charged with various crimes. However, investigation had shown that they were all part of a single gang of street hooligans, thieves and robbers.

There were many incidents: the criminal proceedings took more than a week in the people's court of Sovetskiy rayon, Alma-Ata city. And now sentence had been passed. It would seem that an edifying point had been reached. But the "accursed" questions--how? why? for how long?--as before were a disturbing thought and forced an even more serious and penetrating look than before the trial, at the atmosphere surrounding these juveniles, the atmosphere in which the street pranks gradually became criminal licentiousness.

And so, the other evening, in the company of criminal investigation inspector Aleksey Viktorovich Kopeliovich, an extremely knowledgeable man, I walked round the streets where, to use that tender-hearted expression of those who have not been their victims, the "desperate youths" operate. Previously these streets of old Alma-Ata used to be called simply "the lines." Now, the private houses are giving ground to the multistorey buildings. New people from various parts of the city live there, strangers, all different kinds of people.

And from the side streets bordering the new developments came the "indigenous" guttersnipes with the guitars, the local "hetmans" with their retinues, establishing a "register" of the new youths, a register that frequently culminated not only in bruises but fear of the street customs. More precisely, the customs of the old streets with the new names where the lighting is poor and the blind alleys have trenches.

This, then, is where it started. Little by little, with petty things, but growing. This is the story that goes round: one lad, threatened with a knife, had his jeans stolen (new jeans, worth R150), money was taken from a schoolchild

("I was on my way to the store"). In the evenings a noisy crowd used to gather at the crossroads. There was laughter, yelling, smoking. Others guessed that "those with the knives" were among the youths. But was this reported to the militia? Why, when you yourself are not threatened?

And while the adults preferred "to remain silent and not get involved," a very harmful thing was building up to corrupt the souls of the young people--what they call a sense of acting with impunity.

At one time Vadim Kuz'min was brought to the hospital with a knife wound. From the hospital they telephoned the militia. Only then did things get stirred up. Then the youths Kim, Menyaylo and Lobanov were detained... Literally 3 days before this a schoolchild was beaten in a store in full view of everyone. The diagnosis of the court's medical expert was serious damage to the eye. And the name Kireyev, a student at the cinema tekhnikum, cropped up. It was he who delivered the blow to the shortsighted lad in the glasses, kicking him in the face. And without any kind of provocation; he just did it...

Having suffered certain losses, the "hetmans" of the street did not feel that they had to take any precautions. And soon, some of those who lounged about at the street corners in the evenings burst into the apartment of the youth Sasha Ikkert when his parents were not at home. And, despite Sasha's protests, they marched impudently into the kitchen, took food from the refrigerator (prepared, incidentally, for the funeral of the grandmother), and drank vodka and feasted themselves. And then they gave the room the onceover in a businesslike manner and went off, taking with them some "designer" sweaters. ["firmovyye" krossovki]

In the evening the "square" was noisy as usual. But something unexpected, something utterly surprising occurred: Sasha's father with his elder brother was not afraid to go out and apprehend one of the youths described. This was Sivenko, until recently at school and now a student electric welder at the "Almaatateplosel'stroy" trust, thanks to whom the identity of another participant was discovered--Yemel'yanov--and it was he, it became clear, who had taken from his schoolboy neighbor not a sweater but an expensive tape recorded, and with the grand gesture of the "hetman" had given it to the 15-year-old Khripkov.

Well, how much further this street company might have gone in its actions if it had not found itself within the walls of the militia building after the ill-fated knife fight can be judged from the following nasty detail: during the search of Menyaylo's place they found a sawed-off shotgun and shells.

And so the company "roamed at will" and behaved as it pleased, and its criminal impunity knew no bounds. But alas! not one of the youths who was victimized nor--and this is the main thing--any of the parents except for the father of Sasha Ikkert, a foreman at the auto repair association, could summon up the courage to go to the militia for help. The mother of the boy in senior

grade who with knocking knees removed his jeans in the porchway, told me with enviable artlessness that she had punished her son for getting involved with "these youths who are capable of anything." The jeans, she said, were sold for profit.

And citizen Kuz'min, who spent 2 weeks in the hospital, expressed a quite strange indulgence. The technician from the planning institute suddenly made a fuss about the investigation, and directly defended those who might have killed him. He remembered the open space, lot, he remembered Kim coming up to him with a piece of piping. But of the knife with which he was struck, it was as if it had never happened.

"I'll have nothing to do with such witnesses." People's judge S. Kasimov was so distressed. "They introduce only confusion and lack of clarity."

Let me, as it were, continue with the judge's thought: it is not so strange that witnesses are confused and make inconsistent statements; this is understandable. But it is strange when people, adult people, through their own lack of understanding become the moral accomplices of crimes committed by juveniles.

And is it surprising that during the investigation and proceedings, on the "square" outside on Aytiyeva Street, in no way effaced or crestfallen, the "hetmans" who had got away with it were openly aggressive? Some of the youths approached the mother of Sasha Ikkert on the street and said vile things. At school the youths approached Sasha like old thugs, and, grinning and looking round the class in the middle of the lesson, stared intently at the owner of the sweater. Finally, someone even tossed a rock through the window of the room where Sasha was sleeping.

Of course, none of this stopped the ringleader of those accused, Kim, from standing up in court and stating directly that he had been unjustly insulted. At 16 this was already his second conviction... He had spent 2 years in a juvenile labor-correction colony for robbery.

"Of course, since childhood he has been resentful and bitter," the inspector told me sadly.

Kim's mother died early on. His father married again, and in addition, he was frequently away on trips. And when the son was sent to the colony it was the same, and he gave it up as a bad job. The youth started work, but it lasted no longer than a month and a half. He failed to arrive for work and was insolent. And the adults, instead of surrounding him with a friendly concern and help and interesting him in life, took the line of least resistance: they closed their eyes to the truancy and the insolence, and thus encouraged the feeling of utter impunity. His contemporaries were simply afraid of him: "he just used to sit there." And juveniles like Khripkov imitated him, and they tried with all their might to outdo each other in daring larcenies and fights where each, it seemed to them, affirmed his individuality.

These then, are the juveniles. And what about the adults?

I interviewed the mother of Khripkov, who was charged simultaneously under three articles of the criminal code--robbery, larceny and fraud.

"Your son brought home jeans, a tape recorder... Did this not alert you?"

The mother was not embarrassed, did not blush. She blames neither herself nor her son for anything.

"He got the jeans just to wear for a while, and the tape recorder just to record something. All the lads do it."

I also talked with the mother of the youth Yemel'yanov. And here too there was no trace of embarrassment! Her one concern is, by using every truth and every nontruth, to picture her child as the victim of circumstances and the evil influence of the "other children." He, the instigator of the knife fight, has one characteristic that is better than the others: he is cheerful and kind but ... a weak character. Even one of the deputies interceded for him.

"Ah, the trouble is with the parents," A. Kopeliovich sighs. "Their son robbed seven people and they just say 'he was having a joke.' They literally do not understand that it is much more humane and better even for their offspring if by reporting it we provide in good time the development of a feeling of intolerance toward the slightest manifestation of criminal willfulness. Later, as in the case of Kim, it is more difficult. And sometimes too late..."

Yes, educating young children is a difficult business. It is even more difficult to reeducate them. It was long ago recognized by all the authorities that the age of "childhood" is the most striking and impressionable part of life; a person's future behavior is almost entirely determined at this stage. Adults should never forget this.

Unfortunately, there is in my maxims one large "but." As a rule, juveniles who are morally damaged come from incomplete and unhappy families, as they say. It is sad but true that the heavy yoke of being fatherless was laid on the overwhelming majority of the juveniles in the street gang. In short, unhappy families equal unhappy children, an almost classic formula. But in the commission for youth affairs they acquainted me with certain "hot" facts. Two 15-year-olds had committed five burglaries at apartments over the course of several days. The only difference was that in contrast to certain "heroes" of the court they had not been under observation by the militia as "difficult" cases. There was little need: they were good at their studies, played sports. They came from quite happy families. The parents were very respected in the service. But what is the typical resume of the criminologists?: "inadequate educational work at place of training."

Of course, the school, too, "failed to see," "failed to educate." In general terms this is true. Only for some reason we forget that real education is never limited to the school. Education is also provided by the family, by all of us. Well, let us allow that in Alma-Ata one juvenile in three who

has committed a crime is actually a schoolchild. As they say, there are errors and shortcomings in education. And probably there are few local clubs and experienced specialists to work with children, and educational work outside the classroom leaves much to be desired. This is the way it is. Nevertheless, no clubs, no work outside the classroom will help if within the family all hopes are set on some help from outside. For if parents have through their own behavior allowed a child to become alienated from them, and the "morals of the street" have become for the child more authoritative and dear, it serves no purpose to blame the school, the clubs or the militia.

The court deemed it fitting to postpone execution of sentence on some of the accused juveniles. This humane act provides an opportunity for the young person to be set right, reexamine his way of life and his behavior, and to show through his studies and his work that he is no longer trying to transgress the law in life. Only then will the sentence of the court be lifted!

We went up the unlit staircase to the fourth floor, and rang for a long time, and then knocked on the door. We knocked for a long time.

"I fear for Orlov," Aleksey Viktorovich said. "He has no father and the mother is off somewhere. And it looks like a hopeless case. This is the third day that I have left a note for the neighbors."

We walk across an open space to the store. We talk about the young people who gather on the "square." They kick up a racket and throng about as if nothing had happened. Have they understood nothing? But it is from no one but us, the adults, that these "hetmans" of the street must understand that they are not the bosses, but you and I, each separately and all together. We and those who are with us.

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REGIONAL

PENTECOSTAL SECT 'IMMUNE' FROM ATHEISTIC PROPAGANDA

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 4, 5 Oct 83

[Article by SOVETSKAYA LITVA correspondent L. Kreshchenskaya: "The 'Fishers' of Human Souls"]

[4 Oct 83 p 2]

[Text] On Sunday the weather promised to be fine and warm. The rays of the spring sun shone steadily through the window blinds drawn for the night, literally forcing the people of Vilnius to leave their pleasant apartments more quickly and go out into the air, into nature. But in one of the spacious, three-roomed apartments on a multistorey residential apartment house on Kapsu Street they were making hurried preparations for numerous "guests." No, this was not some family holiday or wedding or any other ceremony. The people arrived there singly, peering about, old and young, trying to slip unnoticed into the entrance to the house and remain hidden from alien eyes. And these 36 people considered alien all those who were not with them, who dared so provocatively to laugh and sing and dance, who go to the theater, to concerts, to the movie theater and so forth. In general, whoever lives a full life.

For having gathered together in the apartment on Kapsu Street, all they wanted to do was "suffer."

"The second coming is at hand," they repeated over and over. "Christ will come down to earth again and there will be a terrible judgement. All are doomed to burn forever in hell except for those who await the coming of Christ." For them, Christ has been preparing a special planet for many hundreds of years, a paradise for the "small groups" who have prevailed. This, so to speak, "aristocratic" leadership of those who believe in god claims eternal life and leadership not only among the "sinful" atheists but also among all religious denominations. They accuse of idolatry (is it really possible to pray to a painted ikon depicting some unknown person?) those who go to church, and they regard as apostates even their own brothers in Christ who believe openly. For they prefer to serve in secret, observing the most profound conspiracy.

However, let us look at these conspiring "brothers" and "sisters" in Christ. They are the so-called Pentecostal sect (Christians of the evangelical faith).

Assiduously obfuscating their own harmful, sanctimonious ideas, at first glance the "brothers" and "sisters" are preaching universal love and general forgiveness. But when the matter touches on their ideological enemies they have no hesitation in openly threatening the punishment of the Lord, the most cruel retribution and the vengeance of the "good" Lord on those who abandon their faith.

It must be acknowledged that the sectarians' religious propaganda is quite flexible and adaptable. They carefully seek out their victims--all who are offended or dissatisfied--and they work on them individually and patiently. And they characterize themselves quite accurately, calling themselves "fishers of men."

As a rule, however, these "fishers" of human souls elect as their own prophets and leaders people with a dark past who here on earth really have nothing to lose.

The "holy spirit" entered into Ivan Ignat'yevich Bondarenko when he appeared in court accused of treason against the motherland during the Great Patriotic War. No sooner had the victory volleys sounded out than this "chameleon," quickly reorienting himself, donned the mask of piety, love for those close to him and submissiveness to future "sufferings." He knew that the people do not forgive traitors, that each one will get his deserts. In any event, it is more profitable to hide the clear and accurate formulation of "convicted of treason" behind the innocent "I am suffering for my faith."

As they say, however, facts are direct things. Here is an extract from archive investigation No 550 concerning the case of Ivan Ignat'yevich Bondarenko. Born 1920 in the village of Bondarevka, Korostenskiy rayon, Zhitomir Oblast, a Ukrainian from a middle-peasant family, educated to the fourth grade.

"Bondarenko, I.I. was arrested 24 November 1947 and faced criminal charges under Article 54-1a of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal Code indicted in that while living on temporarily occupied territory in the village of Buda-Litki in Luchinskiy rayon, in September 1942 he volunteered for service in the German punitive organs as a policeman in the Luchinskiy rayon police force until November 1943, that is, until the occupiers withdrew. As a policeman he guarded police premises and Soviet citizens who had been arrested, and also industrial objects. He participated in the deportation of Soviet citizens for penal labor in Germany and repeatedly took part in fighting against Soviet partisans. In November 1943 Bondarenko fled with the Germans into Germany.

"On 31 December 1947 Bondarenko was sentenced to 15 years [imprisonment] with deprivation of rights for 5 years for this crime."

Telling the truth about himself and his past in no way entered into the plans of the illegal presbyter. But in any case, if his unmasking is traced, he invented his own version, which is consistently drummed into the heads of the "brothers" and "sisters." The way it goes is that he was condemned not so much for treason as for his faith.

"No one now dares to reproach me for my past," Bondarenko states. "I have 'worked off' what occurred."

Yes, Ivan Ignat'yevich, if you had not continued with a new underhandedness and with other methods to harm this very real life that for you is unacceptable.

And you proudly announce: "I have been part of the secret sect for 38 years, despite the existing Soviet law on religious cults."

But, having recollected this, you immediately dissemble: "God granted Soviet power. Therefore, it must be recognized."

In reality, however, I.I. Bondarenko is not pleased with all Soviet laws. Only those that have some kind of advantage. For example, the law on the provision of pensions.

For some time he did work at an enterprise and he now receives a pension. He lives in a well-appointed state apartment. His shaky health is cared for by the physicians (in our country treatment is free). Neither is the presbyter of the illegal sect a stranger to the accumulation of money. Sparing neither God's creatures nor his own declining powers, he catches moles, skins them and receives a solid remuneration for it.

No one would dare to reproach you, Ivan Ignat'yevich, for such "earthly" affairs and predilections if you did not direct your talent as a "catcher" to human souls. With this difference: that you skin the defenseless animals, while with young people you deprive them of reality--real life--stupefying them with utopian thoughts about "things beyond the grave." Commonsense notwithstanding, you condemn the "brothers" and "sisters" to passive waiting for death and offer them a myth about eternal happiness. Just like in a fairy tale you lead people no one knows where and promise them no one knows what.

At an exorbitantly high price you want to buy from God pieces of an unknown heavenly planet. And the more you take with you the more surely you will receive "absolution" for your sins on earth.

For the almost four decades that Bondarenko has been in the sect he has studied the bible so thoroughly that he shifts each of his sermons to make it more advantageous to himself. According to his interpretation it turns out that the holy script allegedly forbids observance of the Soviet law on religious sects. This is why the presbyter himself and his "brothers" and "sisters" categorically refuse to register as a sect, in accordance with the law, preferring the deepest conspiracy. Even though the "brothers" and "sisters" in Christ of a different evangelical faith freely and openly perform their rites in a special and quite legal prayer house. But evidently free access is just not to the liking of Bondarenko's breakaway group.

During the six decades of his life Ivan Ignat'yevich has sinned greatly against the people. Wherever destiny has led him he has zealously sown the seeds of a fanatical narcosis. And meanwhile his "brothers" and "sisters" diligently protect him from any kind of inconvenience and hide his true role in the sect.

And they never in any way think about whether the former traitor to the motherland has deserved such a fervent assessment. For even today, despite the fact that almost four decades have elapsed since the guns of war thundered out, in each Soviet family they feel the loss of their nearest and dearest. And among many of the believers someone did not return from the war, someone became an invalid or was wounded and because of this died early. And the possibility cannot be excluded that it was precisely the hand of the "spiritual preceptor" that directly or indirectly was to blame.

[5 Oct 83 p 2]

[Text] No one is allowed to violate the Soviet law on religious cults and thus oppose the interests of the people, society and the state. Soviet people have no need of secret societies; we have nothing to hide from each other. Soviet power affords each person freedom of religious belief and has allowed all possible kinds of religious organizations, granting them specific rights and obligations. No one among us dares to insult the sensibilities of believers. Reality itself debunks utterly the fantasies of some religious extremists that in our country people are persecuted for their faith. However, the "brothers" and "sisters" who we are talking about, inspired by their presbyter Bondarenko, dance to his tune, displaying themselves as just such "sufferers" for their faith.

In one of his sermons, presbyter Bondarenko tearfully announced: "'Brothers' and 'sisters,' they have started to persecute us. But we shall be strong to the end..."

This dissembling "follower" of God has enmeshed in the sectarian nets people of various ages, interests and education.

So let us look at some of them. Four of the "brothers" work at the "Venta" scientific research institute and have a higher education. Anatoliy and Aleksandr Zhilovachev went to work at the "Venta" after graduating from the Vilnius Construction Engineering Institute. Of his student years, Anatoliy says reluctantly "They were the same as any others..."

Anatoliy Maksimovich is a graduate of the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute. He grew up in a religious family. He was not a member of the Komsomol. His studies at the institute brought him no special joy, nor indeed does his life today.

"All will be accomplished in the world 'beyond the grave,'" is how Anatoliy consoles himself.

He listens aloofly to my questions. He tries to answer them warily, and he does not reply to all of them.

"There is not long to wait," my interlocutor monotonously repeats over and over. "Everyone will see Christ and only those who have confessed will enjoy eternal bliss."

Let us say directly that it is not easy to converse with these kinds of deluded people who have come to believe in the "kingdom of the afterlife" and who see no sense in any earthly existence. They can be influenced neither in the party committee, nor in the Komsomol committee, nor in the collective.

"In general," I. Volungyavichyus, secretary of the party committee at the "Venta" scientific research institute, anxiously reasons, "the reproach should be directed at the Komsomol committee at the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute for weak indoctrination work with students, since it is probably easier to find a common language with a young person when his character and convictions are still being shaped. But now, even though we do not regard indoctrination work with sectarians as hopeless, time has been lost..."

A serious reproach. And it led me to the Komsomol committee at the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute.

"I do not remember Anatoliy Maksimovich," Vaydotas Villyunas the deputy secretary remarked during our conversation. "He was probably not a Komsomol member. And our Komsomol organization is large, with 12,000 Komsomol members in it. If there is to be adequate work with the aktiv"--my interlocutor deliberately stressed the word "aktiv"--"there simply is no time to seek out students who are believers. True, we did have one Komsomol member, Cheslav Makutanovich. He lived in the same room as a sectarian and himself became a believer. And so we expelled him from the Komsomol. We took no further interest in his fate."

And this fate immediately led Ch. Makutanovich into an illegal sect.

Some 500 students at the institute are not members of the Komsomol. About 20 join the Komsomol each year.

"What kind of work do you do with unaffiliated [nesoyuznyy] young people?" I ask the deputy secretary.

"The same as with everyone. We do not separate them from the general mass of students."

But it is precisely in a general friendly mass that it is possible also to lose oneself in one's own tightly closed soul with lackluster thoughts and estranged views. It is also possible to fail to notice how a believer from the cradle such as A. Maksimovich persuades a Ch. Makutanovich to turn in his Komsomol card.

However, I wanted to take a look at the Komsomol committee's plan for ideological and mass-political work. The deputy secretary had to leaf through many thick piles of documents but he still failed to find the work plan, whose place should be right there on the desk. In the committee, too, they convinced me that it was quite impossible to meet the female student who coordinates atheistic work. First they said that she had been sent to a kolkhoz, and then that she was away doing practical work and... no one knew where. What kind of painstaking and daily atheistic work can we talk about here? Obviously,

the Komsomol committee has no time for the day-to-day business of current affairs for the solitary religious person. But those like I. Bondarenko find the time and patience to work on these forgotten ones. And incidentally, there have been cases where students from the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute have refused on religious grounds to take their military oath and do their service in the Soviet Army.

Undoubtedly not only the Komsomol committee but also the dean's office at the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute, together with the party committee and the public organizations should undertake serious work for individual study with the student body. Indoctrination activity and atheistic propaganda should be vitalized both on paper (without hiding it so that no one can find the work plan) and in deeds. Training a good specialist for the national economy means also shaping an all-around, developed and creatively thinking person who lives with earthly joys and cares.

This is the ABC of aggressive indoctrination work. Believers, particularly people given to extremist views, should not go "unnoticed" and remain surrounded by a wall of silence; it is essential to work with them daily and painstakingly and to explain the perniciousness of their blind faith in supernatural powers. The more so in this case, when it is a matter not of ordinary, usual believers who openly profess their faith but of those who participate in secret sects that are prohibited by law.

In this article I am deliberately refraining from naming other members of the sect with whom I spoke, and indeed I lay no accusation at their door. For most of them are young people. I do not name them for the sake of their own earthly futures, because commonsense does not allow the thought that these young people will always be deluded and will voluntarily cut themselves off from the only life a person has. I do not believe that they themselves are not able to make sensible, I repeat, sensible, use of life's blessings and distinguish good from evil.

True, claims should be made not only against Bondarenko but also against another who is playing by no means only a minor role in the sect. Nevertheless, I shall not name him for the sake of his six small children and his fine, wonderful wife who is so concerned about the future. But the protestations of the father of such a large family that if necessary he will nevertheless choose God above his children cannot be justified. Even for the sake of his children's future he has no intention of abandoning the rules by which the sect is guided and even less of renouncing his "meeting" with God in the "afterworld." And this is what provokes involuntary doubts about the true essence of a sect so closed in its belief. Is it led only by a mythical and blind faith in a god? The undisguised skepticism toward everything in our reality puts us on our guard. They seek out the errors and failures too assiduously and painstakingly, always emphasizing the negative examples of life.

Paradoxical though it is, the name of Jesus Christ, the only "righteous man" on earth and in heaven, is often used by people to hide the multifarious sins of their own lives. God has served as a blind for the enemies of the revolution

and of Soviet power, and for traitors to the motherland. The dictum "God is with us" accompanied all the infamous affairs of the fascists. We see that the former Polizeidiener I.I. Bondarenko found no other honest way in life to justify the trust of Soviet people. Imprisoned for robbery, Yu. Popov was filled with the love of God as he sat there in the prison cell. The young students who graduated from the VUZ's--A. Zhilovachev, A. Maksimovich and others--did not lift a finger to make their own lives more interesting and fulfilling, preferring to wait meaninglessly for miracles in the "afterworld." Yes, let us say it directly, Jesus Christ has an unenviable flock.

And it is quite incomprehensible how young men and women can deal so ruthlessly with their own futures and blindly follow the delirious and criminal ideas of the illiterate, embittered fanatic I. Bondarenko. He is unable to conceal his hatred of the laws of the very society in which he lives. He persistently withdraws people from reality into the bondage of religion, just as during the war years he mercilessly sent them into fascist bondage.

The latterday "brothers" and "sisters" should consider seriously, very seriously, the purport and consequences of their game in religious conspiracy. For in our country there is no need to conceal one's own religious convictions.

Take, for example, Vilnius. The cathedrals and churches there are accessible to all people. Anyone can attend any given divine service or ceremony. The religious union of evangelical Christian Baptists, which includes many Pentecostalists, operates openly. I have visited their prayer house. There is no fear or apprehension on the faces of those praying here. They make no references to any kind of persecution or victimization. In contrast to the "brothers" and "sisters" from Bondarenko's sect, who for some unknown reason surround themselves with a halo of secrecy and don the sepulchral masks of "martyrs."

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END